**The North Carolinian.**

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Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

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# The North Carolinian.

**The North Carolinian**

POWER

**JOB PRINTING**

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS,
BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

**PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.** Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876. NUMBER 46.

## Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

### LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

### MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City

## Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

**C. C. & W. F. POOL,**

**Attorneys at Law,**

**Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

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**Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Office—North of Main Street.

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**Albemarle Bank**

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

**Terms—$2.00 a Day.**

**THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.**

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

**JOHN DETRICK,**

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

**Lager Beer Saloon,**

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

**He invites a call from every one.**

### Home Coming.

When brothers leave the old hearthstone
And go, each one, a separate way,
We think, as we go on alone
Along our pathway, day by day,
Of olden scenes and faces dear;
Of voices that we miss so much,
And memory brings the absent near,
Until we almost feel the touch
Of loving hands, and hear, once more,
The dear old voices ringing out,
As in the happy time of yore,
Ere life had caught a share of doubt.

If you should place against your ear
The shell you plundered from the sea,
Down in its hidden heart you'd hear
A low and tender melody,
A murmur of the restless tide,
A yearning, born of memory,
And, though its longings be denied,
The shell keeps singing of the sea.
And sometimes when old memories throng,
Like ghosts, the chambers of our soul,
We feel the yearning, deep and strong,
A longing we cannot control,
To lay our cares and business by
To seek the old, familiar ways,
And cross home's threshold, and sit down
With comrades of our earlier days.

For, though our paths are sundered wide,
We feel that we are brothers yet,
And by-and-bye we turn aside
From hurrying care and worldly fret,
And each one wanders back to meet
His brother by the hearth of home;
I think the meeting is more sweet
Because so far and wide we roam.
We cross the lengthening bridge of years,
Meet outstretched hands and faces true;
The silent eloquence of tears
Speaks welcome that no words can do.

But ah, the meetings hold regret!
The sad, sad story, oft told,
Of hands that ours have often met,
Close folded under churchyard mold,
Of eyes that smile into our own,
Closed in the dreamless sleep of God;
A sweeter rest was never known
Than theirs beneath the grave's white sod.
A tender thought for them to-night,
A tribute tear from memory;
Beneath their covering of white
Sweet may their dreamless slumber be.

## Harry Hart's Experience.

He was good looking. Diana knew it. Genteel. Diana knew that, too. She was both genteel and good looking herself. So when he came to see her, and made himself agreeable, she did not pretend that she hated him. Indeed, as the time went on, she made up her mind that a voyage down life's river in the same boat with Harry Hart would not be an unpleasant trip, and resolved to say "Yes" when he asked her to have him. He was so nice, thought Diana, one could do anything for him. One could be proud of him, too, the fine, tall, brown whiskered fellow who knew so much. So her eyes glistened when they saw him coming; her whole face softened when he spoke to her; and her heart—ah! how soft that grew! Love makes one so tender, that it seems hard it will not stay with us forever.

In this case the rosy god lingered a whole summer through. Mr. Caleb Bloom knew this well enough; he also felt the influence of that "certain something" in Diana, which made her the sweetest of all women; but he was not good looking, and had not any power over the girl's heart.

His pleasing task was to follow the couple about unseen, and envy Harry Hart from his very soul. As for Harry, he prudently refrained from saying anything to commit himself; made love in such a way as might be understood and not repeated; and finally resolving that, after all, Diana was not rich enough for him, flitted away from Tulipgrove, under pretense of a short visit to town, and vanished from Diana's vision. To say that she was not hurt would be to tell fibs.

If she only could have had warning, she might have told him that she hated him, and had that reflection to comfort her; but it was too late now.

Harry had, meanwhile, disported himself in society, and felt that he had escaped the country girl's meshes just in time. His conscience accused him of having ill-used her, and he pictured her pining for him, with her hair in disorder, and no bright bows in it. He rather dreaded the morning papers lest he should read of her demise—even, perhaps, of her suicide; and he wished that it was possible for him not to make himself charming to every woman he met.

"If I'd been such a fellow as Caleb Bloom, now," said Harry, looking into the glass, "why I might have gone jogging on without anything to reproach myself with; but we don't make ourselves. I can't help being handsome, any more than I can help the women knowing it."

So he put Diana's photograph away in his desk, and tried to forget her. It is hard, however, to forget some people. Her face flitted before him too often for his peace. The notes of her voice returned to him like well remembered music. Even when he courted Miss Guineagold, the heiress, he compared her with Diana, who would have nothing for her dowry. And when Miss Guineagold refused him with scorn, after smiling on him and encouraging him for several long months, he thought of the girl who had waited, as he knew, to hear him say, "I love you," and who had never heard it.

He had not been in love with Miss Guineagold, however. So he recovered from the blow of her rejection easily, and went courting in another direction. This time Diana unconsciously avenged herself. His second flame was a widow rolling in riches, and of a jealous turn of mind. She being an inmate of the same hotel at Brighton, saw him from the corridor, one day, vigorously kissing a photograph, which he afterwards hid in his desk. Being as unscrupulous as a jealous woman always is, she bribed the chambermaid to bring her the picture. It was Diana's. The widow, boiling with rage, at once cut her admirer dead.

It was Harry's hope to marry a rich woman; but he felt confident that he might find a prettier and younger one; and so, nothing dismayed, he set forth upon his search for a wife; wishing, with every new adventure, that Diana had been rich, and bemoaning his hard fate that he could not afford to marry a poor girl.

However, the rich ones were skittish, had other fancies, did not appreciate Mr. Harry Hart; either gave him no opportunity to ask a "Yes," or said "No" outright! and five years after he had jilted Diana he found himself still a bachelor, his estimation of his own charms greatly lessened by his bad luck in the matrimonial market, and the small competence which had been his own dwindling away to nothing.

Still, Diana haunted him—a pale, faded vision, with two hands clasped over a broken heart—and still he kissed her picture, and believed himself to have adored her, and to be the victim of a cruel fate.

He had come to such a state of pecuniary despair, however, that he was about to offer himself to the landlady of his lodging house, who otherwise would soon have become troublesome in regard to her little bill, when a rich old uncle, dying without heirs, saved him from the sacrifice. He became the joyful possessor of a fortune, and independent thenceforth of both landladies and heiresses.

For a while, Mr. Harry Hart reveled in the knowledge of this fact, and satisfied himself with food and drink and much riding behind fast horses, in the most fashionable coats devisable by his tailor; but, finally, even this palled; romance asserted her sway. Diana begun to haunt him once more; and at last he came to the heroic resolution of going at once to her native village, and offering her his hand, his heart and his fortune. That she would accept him, he had no doubt. How could he? Women who loved once, loved forever, the poets had declared; and if Diana had not loved him he certainly had tried to make her.

Therefore he packed up his most fascinating belongings, placed Diana's picture next his heart and started for Tulipgrove by next morning's early train. He reached the the village at noon. How familiar it looked! Nothing seemed to have changed. The old elms nodded a welcome. The old people sat in their porches. The flowers in the garden might have done the same. And she—Diana—was she the same? Alas! her beauty might have faded; her broken heart might be visible in her eyes; she might be dead!

"Oh, no," cried Harry, as this last thought entered his mind—"no; she must live for me."

As he spoke he found himself approaching the church. It was a week day, but it was full—or rather emptying itself of its fullness as fast as possible.

Something must have happened out of the usual order of things to occasion such an event. A wedding or a funeral only could fill Tulipgrove church on a week day. Suddenly a well remembered face flashed on him—Caleb Bloom's. He was struggling out of the crowd, dressed in his Sunday best, and looking about him for something. Harry collared him.

"Sir," cried Caleb—"Mr. Hart, I declare? How d'ye do?"

"Thank you," said Harry, "I'm very well; but I want to ask you—Diana?"

"Oh, she's there," said Caleb, pointing with his thumb, as Harry thought, towards the churchyard.

Harry staggered back.

"Not dead!" he cried.

"Dead!" cried Caleb. "Why, thank Heaven, no. Here she is. Diana, here's Mr. Hart."

Mr. Hart turned his head. There stood Diana. Diana, as of old, only very plump and rosy, and holding in her arms a baby of some five weeks old, in glorious white christening robes. She nodded and smiled courteously upon Harry, and smiled after another sort upon Caleb.

"It's our second, Mr. Hart," she said, with matronly pride. "Our first was named Caleb. You'll see him in a moment coming with his grandma. This is Diana—his pa would have it so. A boy and a girl we have now. Wouldn't you like to hold her a minute, Mr. Hart? I don't believe she'll cry. She's as good as gold."

But Mr. Hart declined the pleasure, and returned to town by the next train.

### A Reminiscence of Edwin Forrest.

A Washington correspondent of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier*, speaking of several attempts which were made some years ago by Mr. Clark Mills, the sculptor, to cast an equestrian statue of General Jackson, tells the following story of Edwin Forrest as it was related by Mr. Mills:

The great tragedian, who was then playing in Washington, expressed to Mr. Mills a desire to witness the process of casting. Mr. Mills said: "Very well, I'll let you know, Mr. Forrest, when the metal gets melted next time, in season to come over and see it let into the mold." So at the proper time Mills stepped over to Forrest's room at Willard's and told him all was ready. Several visitors being present, Mr. Forrest asked the privilege of taking them along with him, and Mr. Mills, of course, assented. The party, mostly ladies, were stationed on a sort of platform from which they could look down into the pit where the mold was. The gates were lifted and the molten stream flowed in. Suddenly there came a loud report, as of an explosion below. The ladies shrieked and ran away, and even Mr. Mills dodged intuitively behind the crane. In the midst of all the commotion Forrest was seen standing serenely in his place as if nothing had happened. "What are you all running for?" asked Forrest, looking around at the skedaddlers. "I reckon you would run, too, Mr. Forrest, if you knew the danger you were in," cried Mr. Mills from his retreat. "Didn't you hear the explosion?" "I heard the noise," replied Forrest, "but I supposed that was part of the play!" He had not dreamed of danger, but, had the explosion been sideways instead of upward, it might have been the most real tragedy in which Forrest had ever acted.

### A New Hampshire Town Meeting.

Space would fail me to tell half the oddities of election customs in this State, writes a Concord correspondent. They call an election a "town meeting," and that's what it really is, for the whole town turns out in the morning and gathers in the town hall. At nine o'clock the three selectmen take the platform and announce that the election of a moderator is in order. Each party makes a nomination, and if the town is close there is a division—the Democrats going on one side of the hall and the Republicans on the other to be counted. Either side, if dissatisfied, can demand a ballot, and sometimes the whole forenoon is consumed in getting organized. When they get a moderator they put it to vote how long the polls shall be kept open. Sometimes they close the poll for representative at one or two o'clock, and keep on voting for the general ticket until six. Usually all voting in the country towns ceases at three, but there is nothing to prevent keeping the boxes open until midnight, and this is occasionally done in the cities. If there are three candidates for representative, and neither gets an absolute majority, there is a second ballot had and often a third; or if night comes on, and the farmers want to go home to milk, they postpone the business until next day. The town, being a petty sovereignty in such matters, can do as it pleases.

### How he Felt.

This is the feeling that, according to the Glasgow (Ky.) *Times*, overcomes a country editor on the receipt of a cash subscription: Our friend Charley Wheeler moved in on us last week and left a new subscriber's name, accompanied with the *sine qua non*. Immediately the proprietor's chair began to tilt backwards, his face to take on an ecstatic glow, and his polar diameter to lengthen. Dovetailing his fingers over his corpulency he closed his eyes meditatively, and his lips moved in silent invocation, and with the determined air of a fellow who didn't care a cuss, he pulled out a jean purse and crammed the dollar in it regardless of the feelings of bystanders.

## GARIBALDI AT HOME.

### How he Received a Party of American Visitors who Called Upon Him.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* prints a letter written by Mr. E. D. Holton, of that city, from Rome, in which he gives an interesting account of a visit to Garibaldi. He says: Garibaldi lives out of the city, about two miles away. We therefore took measures to inquire if he would favor our party, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, my wife and myself, with an interview. We received in due time an autograph letter from the general himself setting down this day, at two P. M., when he would see us. Accordingly, we took carriage, and drove to his place, beyond the Porte Pia via Casa line. We came to his pretty villa, not far from the residence of the king. His house is a handsome two-story structure, of cream color, standing within a high wall inclosure, and in the midst of a garden, with trees and flowers and conservatories around—a pleasant and suitable home for this distinguished servant of his country. A servant girl, plain and simple, responds to our ring of the bell, and at once, without the least ceremony, conducts us to the presence of that man who, rising from the common walks of life, and without any prestige of birth or friends, and standing upon the one, simple, democratic principle of the equality of men before the law, has, by the magnitude and the majesty of his brave deeds, filled the world with his fame, borne an important part in rendering his country illustrious among modern nations, and secured the affections of mankind. The *salon* into which we came was a large plain room, with its windows to the south. The day was bright and beautiful, and the sunlight filled the room. It was a room without ornament. Tables were around, upon which were books and maps. In the center of the room stood a large table, also covered with books, maps and papers, and in front of this table sat the eagle-eyed old man, fronting us as we entered. We at once advanced, and, without the least ceremony, introduced ourselves. He held out his hand, all cramped and twisted with rheumatism, and received us sitting. He suffers dreadfully from this disorder, and can only get about at all upon his crutches. But though his body is drawn and cramped so badly, the brightness of his eye is not dimmed, nor even the sweetness and intelligence of his face diminished, and he converses as cheerfully and freely with us as we could have wished. It so happened that no one else was present to see him but ourselves at the time. There was standing by the side of the room, a little away, a young woman, and it occurred to William E. to inquire for his family, when he turned toward this lady, and said: "That is my wife." She stepped forward, and we all shook hands. I asked for the children, when the servant brought in a boy two or three years old, the picture of his father, and a girl six or eight years old. I kissed the sweet boy, and then undertook to kiss the girl, but, with witching eyes and acts, she undertook to hide by her mother. But, pursuing my opportunity, I seized her, and paid her off with a smacking kiss, much to her father's and mother's amusement, and not evidently to the child's dislike. Here great baskets of flowers were brought, and each guest was furnished with a bouquet of rare and beautiful flowers—roses, violets, camellias. Our conversation ran much upon America. When asked what his feelings were toward the United States, he replied: "I consider myself one of her citizens." He did not quite understand where Milwaukee was; so, calling for a large sheet of paper, I took my pencil and drew an outline map, showing Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the lakes, and the river St. Lawrence, and noting Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and then Milwaukee. He seemed to have his geography brought back to him, and was interested to note our home so far away inland. Thus we chatted on. He speaks English, but not very perfectly, but seemed to understand all we said to him. When I asked him if he would not come over to the Centennial, he pointed to his crutches standing against the wall. Did we stay half an hour or an hour? I cannot say. Long enough to have the face and form of Garibaldi (as he sat before his table and his maps) and the surroundings, as well as his words, deeply engraven upon our minds.

### A Sad Incident of the Floods.

The floods which have caused so much havoc among property in New England fortunately caused but little loss of life compared with the fatal results of similar events. One of the saddest incidents in connection with the late disasters occurred at Taftville, Conn. It became necessary to strengthen the approach to the west side of the dam, and men and material were ferried across the river in a boat at a safe distance above the dam. Two trips had been made, and George Blackman, a young man about twenty-five years old, was returning alone. While he was crossing a great mass of beams and timbers from the ruins above floated down the river and closed about his boat. He tried desperately to escape from it while it bore him steadily toward the dam, but he was so surrounded that he could not. He struggled terribly till he was within one hundred feet of the fall, and then, dropping his oar, rose to his feet. The helplessness of his situation was plain, but he made no sign, and as the boat yielded to the impetus of the swifter current near the brink he gave no cry. The boat shot over the dam, he still standing erect, and both were lost in the furious waters beneath. The boat reappeared further down the stream, but the man who met his death so bravely was never seen again. To add to the horror of the scene his wife, standing with the hundreds of spectators on the shore, was a witness of the terrible tragedy. Mr. Blackman was a man of fine character and highly esteemed. He had only recently married, his wife being a daughter of the Rev. R. P. Stanton, of Greenville.

### An Easy Question to Answer.

One of our citizens is blessed, or otherwise, with a very stubborn wife. In his case he finds that when a "woman will she will, you may depend on't, and when she won't she won't, and that's an end on't." This peculiarity of disposition in his wife is no secret among his associates, and one of them meeting him the other day asked:

"W., do you know why you are like a donkey?"

"Like a donkey!" echoed W., opening his eyes wide. "No, I don't."

"Do you give it up?"

"I do."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

"That's not bad. Ha, ha! I'll give that to my wife when I get home."

"Mrs. W.," he asked, as he sat down to supper, "do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up, but she didn't; she looked at him somewhat commiseratingly as she answered:

"I suppose because you were born so."

W. has abjured the habit of putting conundrums to his wife.

### Fashion Notes.

The newest princesse robes lace at the back, the lacing being carried considerably below the waist.

Satin d'Afrique, which is satin on one side and repped gros grain on the other, is a rich fabric for spring bonnets.

All costumes have an outside pocket, placed rather low on the left side.

Jasmine is a new shade of the universal cream, and is yellower than the cream itself.

Ribbon embroidery furnishes a novelty in trimmings. Narrow China ribbons are gathered in the center and arranged so as to form buds, leaves, etc. Embroidery silks of various kinds are skilfully added in pretty designs.

Crape is the only trimming regarded as suitable for deep mourning. It ranges in price from $1.25 to $8 and $10 per yard.

Laces, fringes and flowers are the fashionable trimmings.

A new gold pencil case has a monkey for a handle, which slips around the tube after the manner of the toys of children.

For children, brown linen aprons, with bodices worked in crewels in a sort of butter-cup design, are being introduced. Mourning costumes follow, in modified form, prevailing styles.

Efforts have been made to introduce new syles in veils, but ladies remain partial to the small mask-veil, drawn tightly over the face.

Thin materials for bonnet trimmings are gauze ribbons in contrasting colors, such as navy blue and cream, or cardinal with pale French gray.

A new cream-tinted cashmere lace, which glistens like hoar frost, is called "frost lace."

White satin and white lace, worked with very small white beads imitating fine pearls, is a favorite style of ornament for rich ball dresses.

Old lace is more worn than ever. Grenadines are exceedingly popular for mourning.

Black lace fans are preferred by married ladies and white lace ones by young ladies.

Entire costumes for evening are now often modeled after fashions which prevailed in Revolutionary days, as, for instance, the lengthened court train, with satin petticoat, deep pointed corsage, and Lady Washington sleeves.

The silks for trimming summer bonnets are soft brocades and basket woven, all of one shade, with tiny figures in raised designs.

Some of the new ribbons are so thick that they have the appearance of being wadded, and yet they are as flexible as lutestrings.

All stylish gloves are self stitched.

Jet ornaments remain in favor, and are always desirable, as they can be worn with almost anything.

Medallions and chains, in a great variety of styles, are popular.

Dress buttons are either large or small; there are no medium sizes.

The new fringes come very deep. Some of the most costly ones are a combination of worsted and silks. All worsted fringes are likewise fashionable. This style of garniture ranges in price from seventy-five cents to $8 and $10 per yard.

Many of the new dresses open in the back.

Imported dresses are as scant in the skirts and as much tied back as ever.

Stylish, long waisted basques show a great number of seams and side forms; one bodice sometimes numbering as many as fifteen seams.

Shirring, so much used last summer, is but seldom seen now.

Handsome silk suits have brocaded overdresses, and the inexpensive summer silks are in shaded stripes.

In the new basque the front darts are very short, making the bust appear low.

The standing English collar is worn higher than ever before.

Turned-down collars are broad behind and rounded in front, or else square cornered in Byron shape.

New polonaises are long habit garments, nearly concealing the skirts beneath them.

Cashmere is fashionable for everything but the deepest mourning.

### The Good Old Time.

In 1829 Caleb Atwater was sent to arrange a treaty with the Indians at Paririe du Chien, Wis. He took his work to Washington, where it was acted upon by the Senate, approved, and Mr. Atwater being off duty, attended the first levee of Old Hickory, which occurred January 10, 1830, at eight o'clock P. M., in the "round room." Here is the description of Mr. Atwater:

"Commodore Rogers was there, dressed as plainly as any simple citizen, easy in his manner, and unassuming. The lieutenants and midshipmen made all the display they could. In the same way the officers of the army appeared. The secretary of war and his family were dressed in the neatest but plainest manner. The secretary's lady, whose person is symmetry itself, neither needed nor wore anything but plain American calico for a dress, without a ruffle or a single ornament on her person. Her appearance bespoke a reliance on her native beauty and her accomplishments, nor was her reliance misplaced. No sooner had she taken her place, near the President's family, than all the beauty and fashion in the room gathered around her. The gentlemen were all dressed alike, but our Western ladies unanimously dressed in plain American calico, without an ornament. The simplicity of their dress, their unaffected manners, their neatness, their ease, grace, and dignity, carried all before them like an electric shot. The diamonds sparkled in vain at that levee, and Western unadorned neatness, modesty, and beauty bore off the palm. Our Western ladies had felt some uneasiness before the levee about the result, but their friends assured them correctly enough that republican simplicity would triumph over all crosses and diamonds."

### The Drying Rivers of Europe.

It is a well known fact that as the settlement of a country becomes general, and the forests are cleared, or the open country brought into civilization, the effect is quickly seen in the diminished water supply of rivers during the summer.

In Europe this diminished water supply is yearly more felt. Attention is again called to the subject in Austria, and a circular, accompanied with a report, has been addressed to the scientific societies of Europe, by the Vienna academy of science, inviting them to unite in observations for the determination of the causes of the decrease of the water in springs, rivers and water courses.

For a certain number of years the waters of the Danube and other large rivers have been diminishing. The Austrian engineers' and architects' union have taken up the same question, and have appointed a hydrostatic commission to collect facts and prepare a report. Two members will observe the Danube, the Elbe and the Rhine; and two others will study the meteorology of the subject, and the influence that the Alpine glaciers and torrents may bear upon it.

The commission regards the destruction of the forests as the prime cause of the disastrous decrease of European waters, and urge an immediate adoption of measures to remedy the evil.

## FLOODED BY WATER.

### The Great Inundation in Holland—An Interesting Account of the Dikes and Canals.

Dispatches from London announce that the river dikes at Hertogenbosch in Holland have failed to resist the pressure of the floods caused by the recent storms and have been swept away by the furious waters. Bois-le-Duc is a fortified city, situated at the confluence of the Aa and the Dommel, the united waters of which rivers, with those of the Beers and the Ley, discharge into the Meuse, near the village of Rosmalen, a short distance to the northeast of the city. Numerous canals, forming a part of the main system, which extends across the country from Maestricht on the Meuse to the same river three miles north of Bois-le-Duc, intersect the latter city and carry within its limits the waters of the inundation. The level of the plains of Holland is in some places as much as sixteen feet below that of the sea, and the main rivers are, in consequence, considerably higher than the general surface of the land they intersect, being, like the Mississippi southward of Memphis, the aqueducts through which the drainage of the more elevated watersheds is conveyed to the sea. The very low lands are drained more by canals than rivers, and the banks of the latter are, consequently, lined with earthen dikes, by which the river waters are confined and inundations prevented after periods of heavy rains and storms. These dikes, or levees along the rivers, must not be confounded with the great works which protect the coasts of the Netherlands from the encroachments of the North Sea. The ocean dikes are so massively built of earth and masonry, protected by piling and fascines, as to withstand the heaviest storms. But previously to their being brought to such perfection the most awful calamities recorded in the history of the low countries were due to the failure of these dikes to resist the assaults of the sea. Holland is there protected by her dike system from external and internal sources of inundation, and the catastrophe at Hertogenbosch has been caused by the destruction of the river dikes in its vicinity. The river Meuse drains a territory of between eleven and twelve thousand square miles, and within the area in which the recent great storm expended most of its force. The river became gorged with the flood water suddenly poured into it. The united waters of the Dommel, Aa, Ley and Beers, which discharge into the Meuse near Hertogenbosch, could not find an outlet, and backed up on the down pouring floods from their own watershed, causing an overtopping or bursting, followed by a total destruction of the dikes. Until the floods in the Meuse subside there are no means of relieving the inundated districts from the waters, because they now form the basin into which a great deal of water from the main river, in addition to that of their own streams, finds its way. The wide range of the calamity, the number of unfortunates involved and the general interests of the country demand that a careful inquiry should be made by the government of Holland into the causes of these disastrous inundations and the proper means of preventing their recurrence. By applying the results of such an investigation to the protection of our own Western valley lands a vast amount of money might be annually saved to the country.—*New York Herald.*

### An Old Maid's Opinion.

If it doesn't make me laugh, and I can't help it, to hear married people pity old maids, never thinking for one moment how an old maid might pity the married.

Oh, no!

Poor soul, she hasn't any husband!

Poor dear, she hasn't any children!

It's so very, very sad.

Of course it is, poetically speaking, but don't you ever pity a woman for not marrying until you are quite sure what sort of a man she hasn't married.

I've known a broken engagement or two that really were subjects of congratulation.

There isn't any other time when a woman feels so like feeling of her shoulder blades, to see whether the wings have sprouted, as when she has slipped the wrong man's ring off her finger, and feels that she'll never bear the brunt of his hateful temper, or put up with his neglect, or grow old before her time because of his unfaithfulness, when she stands free again and ready for the right man to come along.

I suppose a woman never feels quite certain that the right man won't come in all her life.

However, we're talking of old maids and the people who pity them.

It is all very well to get poetical over married life and set single women down as miserable creatures, but like most theories, the "thing won't wash."

If you get an adoring husband, ready to cherish and protect you while life lasts, you're certainly a happy woman; but how many do? One out of fifty, perhaps.

It's a lottery with few lucky numbers, and even an old maid doesn't bitterly envy a woman with a mean or a quarrelsome or neglectful husband—a woman who is left alone with all her cares, a woman who is a slave, not a wife—nor even always all that falls to the lot of the best loved wife on earth.

There is peace and rest in life when one is one's own mistress, at all events; when I hear worn out, worried matrons pitying single women I often feel like laughing, it is so funny.

### Where to Buy.

A Vermont lady sends a protest against an article which appeared in the columns of a city paper advising people to go to the city to purchase their goods. She thinks country merchants should be encouraged; that their judgment and taste in the selection of goods is better than the average housewife's; that the time and trouble she takes in going to the city to do her own shopping gives poor returns; that she might better give the merchant a list of what she wishes, and get him to purchase for her, than go herself; that the practice of depending upon neighboring cities for shopping facilities tends to make towns suburban, and keeps them from retaining their distinctive character as country villages; that the ladies of her town who make their purchases in large cities do no better, so far as she can learn, than those who buy of the country merchant. She concludes thus: "I agree perfectly with what you say about buying by the quantity, but we can do that without going to cities; and just think of the loss of trade to country dealers and the personal discomfort of husbands and children if women, on the strength of your advice, flee to the city stores to spend their money this spring."

### The Drum and Fife.

A Centennial fife and drum corps, numbering fifty members, is now in course of organization in Philadelphia. The uniform adopted is the same as that used by the Continentals of 1776, and the drummers propose to perform the same beats that sounded through the Revolution. The standards used will be the old Continental flag and the stars and stripes. This is probably the largest drum and fife corps ever organized in America.

## THE EDUCATED CRIMINAL.

### The Story of a Quartette of Criminals who Figured in New York City.

It is among professional forgers, "confidence men," and bank thieves, not burglars, says the *Times*, that we find the educated criminal. Such was the quartette of criminals who conceived and executed the celebrated railroad bond forgeries, by which they realized some hundreds of thousands of dollars in New York city and other places.

Of the four men who composed this gang, Spence Pettus and Walter Sheriday, *alias* Ralston, are best known. Pettus is serving out a lengthened term of imprisonment in the Massachusetts State prison, and notwithstanding the endless devices which have been employed to get him released, he has a very excellent chance of remaining there. Two others are also wearing the convicts' garbs; and lastly, Sheridan has been captured in New York city after three years of incessant pursuit by the police.

This man has about run out his career, reckoning on the usual average of a criminal's professional life. He is forty-five years of age, and has figured in criminal records since he was thirty-two. Of the thousands and thousands of dollars he has made during that period, all that remained to him at the time of his capture was seventy-five cents—a fact which he pathetically deplored to his captors. This man is a native of New Orleans, and when young was regarded as a lad of excellent promise. What he did up to the time when, at thirty-two, he turned up as a Missouri horse thief is not known; but from that date to the present time all the circumstances of his career form part of the criminal annals of this and several European countries. From horse stealing, he went to hotel robbing; but this did not pay, so, after serving a short term in the Alton (Ill.) penitentiary, he turned his attention to banks, and soon became known as one of the most dangerous of bank thieves. Aided by a confederate, he robbed the First National bank of Springfield, Ill., was captured and tried, and while his comrade was convicted, he escaped by the liberal use of money. He came to New York, and operated about Wall street. The robbery of a large amount of bonds and securities from Mr. Blatchford, was one of his more notable achievements; another was the purloining from the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, of a bundle of notes amounting to $120,000; and again, in the same way, he robbed a Scranton bank of $47,000, and a Cleveland bank of $40,000.

He was a partner of McDonald, the Bank of England forger, and was one of the original investors in the capital required for the execution of the forgeries; but on learning that McDonald had a female confidant, Sheridan, with the other partners, drew out. His last great exploit was the placing of the forged railroad bonds in New York city, when he obtained two loans of $70,000 and $30,000 on the counterfeit securities. His partners in this scheme were equally successful in raising money on their share of them. It was for this crime that Sheridan was most vigorously pursued. He left the country, went to Europe, wandered about there plying his profession; came home, and again went back, and finally returned some months ago, when he went West to Salt Lake, and marked his track by a number of small felonies, quite contemptible in comparison with his previous doings. With all his success in robbery, the man evidently was little removed from absolute poverty, and had turned his face once more to New York as offering the best chance of bettering his condition. His fate met him as he stepped ashore from the ferryboat, in the shape of a squad of detectives. Being taken to the police court, he pleaded to eighty-two indictments, and as he has used up all his funds, there is every prospect of his taking a speedy and permanent departure for Sing Sing.

### United States Army Reorganization.

A Washington dispatch says: The United States House committee upon military affairs have agreed upon a bill to reorganize the army. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five, and of cavalry officers fifteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of the artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It consolidates the quartermaster and commissary departments into one, designated as the department of supplies, making a large reduction of officers. It provides for a board to examine officers and for the discharge of all worthless and inefficient officers, and for an examination of the condition of retired officers. All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraries, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to perform such duty as they may be assigned to. It provides for the education of non-commissioned officers and soldiers by the commissioned officers, and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers. It abolishes the office of judge advocate, fixes the pay of first sergeants at $40 per month, makes the headquarters of the general of the army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary or temporary vacancy in the office. It provides that sutlers and post traders shall first be elected by a council of the administration, approved by the department commander and the general of the army and appointed by the secretary of war. It reduces the staff of all general officers and requires the general of the army to report reforms to Congress annually and to look to economy in all branches of the army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the best officers of the army. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers, and proposes reforms which, if adopted, will, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

### The Black Hills Fraud.

A letter printed in the New York *Times* very clearly exposes the fraudulent character of the reports of gold-finds in the Black Hills. There is abundant reason to believe that several communities on the extreme Northwestern frontier have been engaged in the business of willfully deceiving immigrants. The correspondent, writing from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, says that the whole Black Hills gold business is a fraud, and he adds that Cheyenne, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, and one or two other frontier towns have profited by the delusion. That is to say, parties bound for the mythical gold mines stop a few days in these towns and spend some money for board, lodging, and "outfit," in which latter comprehensive term is included all that immigrants and miners need, from an ox team and wagon to a pan for gold prospecting. For the sake of securing this trade, newspapers print falsehoods about the mines and dilate on the superior facilities which their localities afford to immigrants and travelers.

## LEGENDS OF THE HUDSON.

### The Story of the Flying Dutchman and the Headless Horseman.

The Tappan sea, before "Sunnyside," on the Hudson river, has its legends. One of these is a match for that of the phantom ship of the South Atlantic. A thousand sailors have declared that they have seen that ship and its master when passing the cape of Good Hope. The story is that a plucky Dutch captain, having long breasted headwinds, swore a fearful oath that he would beat around the cape if it took him until the day of judgment. He has been beating ever since—a phantom known as the Flying Dutchman. Rambout Van Dam, a roistering young Dutchman of Spuyt den Duyvel, crossed the Tappan sea on Saturday night in his boat to attend a quilting frolic on its western shore. He drank, danced, and caroused until midnight, when he entered his boat to return. He was warned that it was on the verge of Sunday morning. He swore a fearful oath that he would not land until he reached Spuyt den Duyvel, if it took him a month of Sundays. He pushed from shore, and was never seen afterward; but he might be heard by sailors and believing landsmen plying his oars over the lonely waters at midnight in never ending voyages between Spuyt den Duyvel and the western shore—the Flying Dutchman of the Tappan sea.

Beyond the broad grassy bay just above Tarrytown, where was once deep water for the anchorage of large vessels, may be seen Castle Philipse, and a little further on, a quaint looking building of stone and brick, with a small cupola, close by a cemetery. This is the famous Sleepy Hollow church that figures in Irving's legend. It was built in 1699 by Frederick Philipse, the first lord of the manor, and Catharine Van Courtlandt, in commemoration of their marriage. In it, according to the legend, Ichabod Crane, the Connecticut schoolmaster, led the singers of psalmody on the Sabbath; and near it flows the placid Pocanteco, at the bridge over which, by the church, Ichabod had his direful encounter with the goblin known as the "Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow." The legend is too well known to need full repetition here. Suffice it to say that Ichabod loved Katrina Van Tassel, and so did Brom Bones, a stout young Dutchman. Ichabod lingered one night at the breaking up of a party at Van Tassel's to say a soft word or two to Katrina, and then mounted his lean horse, Gunpowder, and departed for home. Near the bridge he discovered a horseman just behind him, who carried his head on the pommel of his saddle. Ichabod spurred on, and when he had crossed the bridge, and thought himself safe, he looked back to see the goblin vanish. At that moment the specter rose in the saddle and threw his head at Ichabod. In another moment the schoolmaster lay sprawling in the dust, and Gunpowder, pursuer, and the dreadful missile all passed like a whirlwind. A broken pumpkin was found at the spot the next morning. Shrewd people guessed that Brom was the "headless horseman" on that occasion. Ichabod was never heard of afterward, and Brom married Katrina.

### Taking the Hat Around.

A correspondent writes the following interesting story from Paris, which is too good not to be true: Some time ago there was in London for the season a lady who is very well known in the French fashionable world. One day she happened to see in the streets a monkey begging pence from the public in the prettiest manner for the benefit of his master, an organ grinder. The marquise took a fancy to it, bought it, dressed it in the gaudiest raiment, and made it a pet. The lady the other day had in Paris a fashionable reception for the benefit of the *Inondes*, and, of course, her pet was the wonder of the room.

In the course of the evening a young lady sat down to the piano, and, accompanying herself, sang with exquisite taste a little drawing-room song.

As soon as the lady had finished, the monkey, who, though now partially civilized, had not forgotten his former duties, seized a hat, and holding it before each guest, according to his custom, commenced a collection. The vocalist laughed, the marquise looked vexed, but, to the amusement of everybody, the animal went the rounds and collected a large sum.

His task ended, he jumped upon the knee of the singer, and, amid shouts of laughter, deposited the contents of his hat in her lap. The collection was, of course, devoted to the charitable fund, but Bibo made a distinct hit, and monkeys are just now in strong request in fashionable society.

### The Black Hills.

Judge Isaac S. Hascall, of Omaha, recently returned from a long and careful personal inspection of the new gold fields. An intelligent and experienced observer of mining countries and interests, says the *Herald*, Judge Hascall speaks whereof he has seen and knows. We do not pretend to do more than to give two or three leading facts which we obtained from him in regard to the Black Hills, which will assist our readers to separate the true from the false. Judge Hascall says:

The Black Hills country is a mineral country. The soils are good for grasses and grains, but not, as he believes, for the successful cultivation of corn. The discovery of placer gold is a fact about which there can be no dispute, but it is not yet determined by actual results that the yield in any of the diggings has been what a Montanian would call "rich." Only a few thousands of dollars have been actually produced, but great allowance is made for the difficulties encountered by miners, cold weather, etc. There is a large influx of miners to the new El Dorado from Montana, Nevada, and other parts, as well as of adventurers who are not miners. Timber is plentiful and valuable—pine in abundance, spruce, and the harder woods—and several saw-mills are now in operation. From the altitude of the mountain ranges, mining operations will be influenced by the rainfall; it is doubtful whether the perpetual snow will supply it to the streams in sufficient quantity.

### The Centennial Rifle Team.

Capt. MacDonald, of the Scotch rifle team, writes to the *Volunteer Service Gazette* that six members of last year's Scotch Elcho Shield team—all who are able to go to America to participate in the Centennial matches—intend to shoot for places in this team, and at least nine other first-class shots are ready to compete. No shot, a resident of Scotland, who can go, has held back. The deputation of the Irish rifle association, which interviewed Major Leach in regard to the organization of an Irish team by that gentleman, included nearly all of the 1875 international team. Capt. Mildmay, secretary of the national rifle association, thinks the action of the Irish team definitely settled in the negative the question of the national association's representation, though Sir Henry Halford has not yet received a reply from Col. Gildersleeve to his communication asking that no team should be accredited unless under the auspices of the national rifle association.

### Love Making.

'Tis a dear little hand,
Half assisting
My efforts to kiss it again,
That at the last moment
Whew! makes my ear tingle with pain.

'Tis a lovely blue eye,
Half assenting
When I ask for a kiss ere I go
And ripe, pouting lips,
Not dissenting,
Tempt me on to a kiss and a blow.

But that dear little hand,
Loving, coaxes;
Those velvety lips pout full of bliss;
And I soon find the blows
Are but hoaxes—
Little stings "to add zest to the kiss."

### Items of Interest.

An empty pocket is no sign for an empty head.

What is the worst kind of an omen? To owe men.

A Centennial oath: "Don't care a Continental."

New Orleans has nine murders in the first twenty-one days of March.

To be patient and thorough in all that one does is to compel success in any calling.

Why is a tugboat like a chiropodist? Because its business is to look after tows.

What disagreeable person was it that said the national tune of America is the spit-toon?

Sixteen centenarians died in Massachusetts last year, eleven of whom were born in Ireland.

A London paper says that the Americans are the readiest speechmakers the world has ever seen.

They soon get to know the most for themselves who are the most willing to learn of others.

It has been found that in nearly every civilized country the tree that bears the most fruit for market is the axle-tree.

"Can you spell donkey with one letter?" asked a silly young man of a bright girl. "Yes," she answered, "u."

New Orleans has received 1,201,542 bales of cotton of the present crop, an increase of 320,318 bales over the receipts for the same time last year.

The Centennial Guards of New Orleans voted unanimously to visit the Centennial at Philadelphia, and appointed a committee of arrangements.

The Forsyth (Ga.) *Advertiser* thus philosophizes: "The soil is the farmer's bank," says an agricultural writer. Oh, if more people would break that bank.

A woman of Omaha, one hundred years of age, has had her grave clothes on hand for fifteen years, and has had them washed and ironed once each year.

"Meet me by gaslight alone," said a swain beneath the window of his lady love. "Now you get out; I ain't no gas meeter," replied the gentle creature.

First boy—"I say, Jimmy, there's no water. It's frozen, everywhere." Second boy—"Bully! Maybe we won't have to wash ourselves till the middle of spring!"

Lucern cannot be grown in profitable competition with clover, where clover may be grown in perfection. It is best adapted for dry climates, where clover will not flourish.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
I will a family paper take,
Both for my own and children's sake?
If such there be let him repent
And have this paper to him sent.

I desire, says an author, to put nothing into these papers which may mislead—nothing foreign to the spirit of the boy who said he had no copybook which, dying, he was sorry he had blotted.

There is advertised in the London newspapers "a contrivance which, applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection."

John Quincy Adams made one entry in his diary which will be indorsed by every amateur Granger: "I make two remarks—one, that the self-planted trees thrive most vigorously; the other, that the plants which I most cherish are the most apt to disappoint me and die."

Old lady (holding a very small cabbage)—"What! Ten cents for such a small cabbage? I never heard of such a thing." Polite grocer's clerk—"Yes, ma'am; but its because of the Centennial ma'am. There's so many furriners a-comin' that smoke, cabbages is riz."

Under a Territorial law in force in Utah, John Wiggins, convicted of murder in Salt Lake City, and sentenced to death, has been allowed to make a choice of the manner in which he shall be put to death, and in open court elected to be shot rather than to be hanged or decapitated.

It is now pretty clearly demonstrated that from $12,000,000 to $13,000,000 of United States fractional currency has been lost or destroyed by mutilation or otherwise, never to return to the treasury for redemption. This would imply an average of a million of dollars a year since March, 1863.

In a lumbermen's camp, in Colorado, a dispute arose as to the proper pronunciation of "Newfoundland." The two contestants sent a man ten miles after a dictionary, but while he was gone the dispute changed to a quarrel. One knocked the other down and was immediately shot.

Other cities are preparing for the celebration of the centennial fourth of July. Norwich should do the same, says the *Bulletin*. Let us have something appropriate and practical which will please everybody. We do not refer to hanging a book agent, but to something that will be impressive as well as pleasurable.

A man living near the fork of two roads in Hollis, N. H., has been called out of bed two hundred and fifty-six times to tell travelers which of the two roads to take, and he is seriously contemplating the putting up a lantern close to the guide board. It will cost something, it is true, but he is longing for a night's sleep.

A Virginia railroad was made to pay $25 for killing a valuable rooster. The engineer said he blew the whistle as kindly as possible; but when the rooster dropped one wing on the ground, raised his eye heavenward and commenced whetting his spur on the rail, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he let drive into him with thirteen cars.

Towards the close of a ball in Paris a young lady who was passionately fond of dancing was asked by her mother to prepare for the carriage. "Only this last waltz," entreated the young girl, and she glided away with her partner. Suddenly he cried out in horror. The young girl had died while in his arms, and he was waltzing with a corpse.

In Great Britain there are 410,000 men employed in the coal mines below the ground, and 106,000 engaged above the ground. The coal mined each year amounts to 128,500,000 tons. On an average one thousand men are killed every year and four thousand are wounded. In the last half century 50,000 men have been killed in the mines and some 200,000 were wounded.

# NORTH CAROLINIA

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., May 3 1876.

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### THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It would be well for the people of this country to inquire what the probable result would be should the Democratic party by some means get control of the National administration. It clamors loudly for reform and makes prodigious promises, but what, in the nature of things, would be the inevitable consequence of its enthronement? We have already pointed out its utter imbecility in all its attempts to solve the problem of National finances, and upon that subject the country has absolutely nothing to hope from it. So far as any question of public morals is concerned any assumption of special virtue on its part would be too ridiculous to be contemptible, and would provoke nothing but laughter. So far as honor in administering public affairs is concerned it cannot be forgotten that its last effort in that line precipitated rebellion. What, then, does the party promise, whether we consider its history or the present composition of it? The inevitable result would be the supremacy of Southern sentiment in National politics; the terrorism which has so extensively prevailed throughout the South since the war would be intensified beyond language to express; colored men would be powerless under the heel of the old despotism; the National Capital would be crowded with with fire-eaters and blatant rebels, and the men who saved the Nation would be largely driven out by the men who endeavored to destroy it.

That this would be the result is evident from the history of the party. The Southern element in it has always controlled it. The Northern Democracy have seemed to have no other calling or office than to furnish tail for the Southern kite. Mr. Buchanan was a Northern man, but the South managed the government and fairly persuaded the President that he had no constitutional right to put down rebellion, as he certainly had no natural power to prevent it. In the House of Representatives now there are more than sixty men who hold office, civil or military, under the so-called Confederacy, and only two of them are Republicans. The mass of them are Democrats and unreconstructed, and they are so numerous that in the nature of things they must determine very largely the principles and policy of the party with which they are identified.

And they will succeed in their purpose. They have always done it, and have neither abandoned their purpose nor lost their power, while their disastrous defeat in their appeal to arms has only increased their violence. It is neither wise nor desirable to blink the facts in the case. "Men may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace." Sentiments so vitally and violently antagonistic to each other are still entertained by the two sections of this country, that peace can come only when the one or the other is abandoned. Gradually the people will come to see this; the true issue will force itself upon their notice, and their votes will be determined by the same questions precisely that were involved in the war, and which with slight alterations, have been the substance of every political struggle in the National arena since.

### A CASE FOR DEMOCRATIC INDIGNATION.

It was bad enough that the *honorable* constituents of the late "Boss" TWEED of New York, who merely cast a few thousand superfluous votes every election day, should be tracked and persecuted by the minions of despotism;" bad enough that that "spotless statesman should be incarcerated and driven from his home because he surpassed his "oppressors" in courage and thrift; but now the President of the United States is exposed in expending no less than $35,000 to hunt to their holes enthusiastic and industrious Democrats merely because their patriotism inclined them to cast more votes on election day than the law compelled them to deposit. The expression "hunt to their holes" is an extreme one, but we use it advisedly. Some of these persons have even been incarcerated in gloomy dungeons, temporarily beyond the reach of those stimulants which encourage the faint-hearted, and convicted of no crime except increasing the annual vote of the city of their birth! Can such things be? Well may the modern Democrat ask what are our liberties worth if a President can prevent illegal voting with impunity. Isn't it a proper cause for Democratic indignation?

### A COMPLIMENT TO NORTH CAROLINA.

In a letter from Bishop McTYERIE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to the Nashville *Christian Advocate* describing the North Carolina Centennial recently held at Raleigh, we find the following notice of our State and people.

North Carolina is regarded, amoung the Southern States, as "the land of steady habits." Not fast, not boastful of anything in character or history, she has not resented being called by her favorite chronicler, the Rip Van Winkle of the Union. But if she is slow, the Old North State manages to be beforehand in whatever good thing is going on. If she sleeps, she wakes up in time to get ahead of other people. Among the settled points in history are these: The first English colony was planted on her shores years before Jamestown. Her Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence antedated the 4th of July, 1776, by a twelvemonth. The battle of Alamance was fought by her militia, in the interest of the Revolution, a good while before Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill came off. And, true to her traditions, she has just celebrated—ahead of everybody else—the Centennial.

Though her sons are not loud on their nativity, as some others are, I have noticed among the best class of them, wherever found, a *quiet satisfaction* that they are North Carolinians

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who travel much through the Southwest, how largely Methodism, in her pulpit and membership, is indebted to North Carolina for the best material. What stanch reenforcements has she sent forth to bench and bar, to medical, mercantile, and agricultural classes in other States!

### THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives has been fuming and effervescing like a disturbed bottle of pop for four or five months, and what has it all amounted to? What have the Democratic managers to show for it? Where are the measures of reform that were promised? Where are the millions that were to be saved to the revenue? Where are the scalps of the dishonest officials which were to be dangling from the belts of these warriors after this brief spell of authority? They have labored, perspired, and spent the public money lavishly, carrying on investigations and the result is—Belknap. Not Belknap convicted and punished, but Belknap accused. If he shall be convicted at last it will be through the timely assistance of the Executive Department in bringing back the runaway witness whom the Democratic committee permitted to escape, and not because of any preternatural brightness on the part of that committee itself. And on this unexampled achievement the Democrats are going before the country for a Presidential compaign! Why, the Republican party can beat them ten to one, in the conviction of it own party rascals. For be it known that while the Democratic party has been all winter fastening guilt upon one Republican, and he still unpunished, the Rebublican administration has convicted and sent to to the penitentiary a dozen of its own rascals, and has only just begun to turn its attention to Democrats If we can so far surpass them in punishing our own rogues, what will we not do when we get fairly to work upon theirs? On the other hand, if it takes them all winter to catch one Republican offender, what can we hope for when they are called to turn the eye of introspection upon themselves? The fact is it will be hard for any party to make capital out of investigations after Republicans have once been over the field. It will be like gleaning in the harvest after a fine toothed rake has passed over the ground; on the whole, it will not pay. A Republican Congress has investigated and reinvestigated a Republican Administration, while a Republican Adminstration has prosecuted and reprosecuted Republican rogues. The net has been drawn pretty close, and if a fish has escaped here and there, and is gathered up by the second cast, the "haul" will not at best be so profitable as to set the fishermen up in business on an independent footing.

If the Confederate House has failed, as a whole, in this business what shall be said as to other matters? Not a single measure for the relief of the country has been passed. Not a single law of any consequence has been enacted. The members have talked wearily, and if words had been raindrops would have deluged the country; but as far as measures are concerned their history is as barren as an elephant's trunk is of feathers. The world does not appear to be any better off from their having emerged from obscurity; but, on the contrary, to be a little deeper in the mire of debt and general disgust than it was before. They can gain the gratitude of the people only in one way, and that is by running off when the present session shall be over, and never coming back.

* * *

While the industrial interests of the nation are suffering for want of needed legislation; a Democrat House is wasting its time in following up every floating rumor that is likely to pan out a scandal against sone republican official who may have occupied some position under the Government during the past fifteen years. Thus the nation is suffering to the tune of millions while the Democrats are trying, at the public expense, to manufacture political capital for the Presidential campaign.

* * *

"Sappho was about the first woman who struck a lyre. There may have been other women as able as herself, but the lyres were scarce.—*Ex.*

Sappho could have struck a heap of them at some of the locofoco meetings held last week.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE

### Proceedings of the Currituck County Republican Convention.

At a convention of the Republican party held at Currituck Court House, on the 28th day of April, 1876, in pursuance of an order of the Executive Committee of said county for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions, E. F. Baxter, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, called the meeting to order.

On motion, Mr. B. F. Sears was made permanent chairman of the convention and Mr. Jacob Dozier, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: B. F. Sears, Abner Ferebee, Wm. Thomas and Dr. John Dozier.

On motion, the chairman was authorized to appoint two delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 12th day of July, 1876, to nominate a Governor and other State officers, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to wit: E. F. Baxter and J. H. Ferebee. On motion, Dr. P. John and D. McD. Lindsey, were appointed as proxies to the State Convention. On motion, the chairman was requested to appoint five delegates to the Congressional Convention: E. F. Baxter, Jas. H. Ferebee, Wm. Thomas, Johnson Lindsey and B. F. Sears.

On motion, A. P. Cherry was appointed proxy to the Congressional Convention.

On motion, the chairman was requested to appoint nine delegates to the Senatorial Convention: Marsh Baskins, Ed Etheridge, Thos. Landus, Humphrey Etheridge, John Williams, Dallas Baxter, Miles Dixon and Richard Spelman.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Heretofore some confusion and discord on minor matters have prevailed to the slight detriment of the party, and

WHEREAS, the peace, quiet and prosperity of our State and National Government depends in a great degree upon the preservation and ultimate triumph of the principles of the Republican party therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That it is our well settled conviction that O. H. Dockrey, of Richmond county, ought to be our standard bearer in the gubernatorial canvass, being an educated farmer, a true Republican and a noble campaigner, and we do hereby instruct our delegates in the State Convention of July 12th, to cast their votes for O. H. Dockery as long as practicable.

*Resolved*, 2. That we give our unqualified endorsement of D. McD. Lindsey as the proper nominee for Congress and do hereby instruct our delegates once and always, to vote for him in the nominating convention.

*Resolved*, 3. As a reasonable request we insist upon Hon. John L. Chamberlain, of Camden county, for Secretary of State and do hereby instruct our delegates to the Convention to vote solidly for him.

*Resolved*, 4. Combined with other proper nominations, we feel confident by a union of effort that a glorious year awaits the State and Nation.

*Resolved*, 5. Believing that intelligence is necessary to good government, and that no people can properly understand the workings of government without due attention to the organs of it, we do hereby call upon the people to lend a liberal patronage to the NORTH CAROLINIAN and all other good Republican papers of the State of North Carolina. Especially remember your district organ.

*Resolved*, 6. Our call is, rally to the standard, fight the great battle of the century and for Republican institutions and Republican liberty.

*Resolved*. 7. That the NORTH CAROLINIAN be requested to publish the proceedings and the Raleigh *Era* copy the same.

E. F. BAXTER, Chm'n.

JACOB DOZIER, Sec'y.

### Proceedings of the Camden County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the County Executive Committee, the Republicans of Camden county met at the Court House on Thursday, April 27th, 1876. The Convention was called to order by A. P. Cherry, Esq., the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, when on motion, Hon. J. L. Chamberlain was called to the chair and W. G. Taylor was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to appoint delegates to the Senatorial, Congressional and State Conventions.

For Senatorial delegates the following were appointed: J H Brite, Geo Williams, Willoughby Sammons, W J Morrisett, Davis Hughes, John Lamb, Frank Spence, Asa Kight and Peter H Burgess.

For Congressional delegates, the following were appointed: A P Cherry, Solomon Griffin, Charles Barnard, Ed Morrisett, D. B Squires, and J L Chamberlain.

For delegates to the State Convention: J L Chamberlain and A P Cherry.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved* 1st. We still adhere with abiding faith to the great and glorious principles of the Republican party and will ever maintain and support them, believing that in the success of the principles, depend the prosperity of the Government.

*Resolved* 2nd. That it is the fixed and determined opinion of the Republicans of Camden that D. McD. Lindsey is the proper person to be nominated for Congress at our next Congressional Convention and we do hereby in Convention assembled, instruct our delegates to vote as long as practicable for him in said Convention.

*Resolved*, 3rd. It is with great pleasure we instruct our delegates to the State Convention, to vote for J L. Chamberlain for the position of Secretary of State.

*Resolved* 4th. That we heartily endorse the NORTH CAROLINIAN as the true organ of our party and recommend it to every true Republican as worthy of their support and patronage.

*Resolved* 5th. That we recommend and endorse the *Era* and *Wilmington Post* and all other good Republican papers throughout the State.

The Convention was ably addressed by Hon. C. W. Grandy, Miles Commander and Hon. J. L. Chamberlain; when on motion adjourned.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Pres.

W. G. TAYLOR, Sec.

### Shall We Nominate Col. D. McD. Lindsey for Congress?

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian :*

As we are about to engage in another political campaign, it behooves all who desire to see the success of Republican principles, to buckle on the armor, guard well the field and keep a vigilant eye upon our adversary. While we strictly guard our principles, we must look to our most available men for success.

We have no easy battle to fight for Congress, and the question is being continually asked, who shall be our standard bearer? My answer is: the truest the best, the strongest, the most available man, within the Republican ranks. From the evidence before me, Col. D. McD. Lindsey, of Hertford, Perquimans county, is the man for the position. Leading Republicans from all parts of the district are writing me urging his nomination.

Information has just reached me that Camden and Currituck counties have just held their conventions, thoroughly endorsed Col. Lindsey and instructed their delegates to vote for him in the nominating convention. Currituck county is the home of his birth, and is proud of her son, and if nominated, will give him almost a unanimous vote, such is the estimation in which Col. Lindsey is held, where he was raised and where he is known.

Col. Lindsey has a host of friends among the true Republicans of Pasquotank and they are in favor of him for Congress. I also have information from Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Dare and several of the counties on the sound, showing that Col. Lindsey is the choice of the party for the nomination. In my judgment, it would be a judicious selection. We will have a true and fire-tried Republican, a kind and liberal hearted man of sterling worth and strict integrity whose whole soul is full of generous impulses, a good scholar, an eloquent speaker, who will work faithfully for the success of the party, carry our banner successfully through the contest and plant it upon the ramparts of victory in November next.

REPUBLICAN.

Elizabeth City, N. C., April 27, 1876

### A Word from Washington County.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian.*

I have taken some pains to learn the preferences of the Republican party in this county and think I can speak from authority when I say for Congress Hon. J. W. Albertson, will receive the united support of Washington county. He is the strongest man we can nominate and can make the ablest canvass of the district. This county will give him 500 majority, and wherever he goes he will arouse enthusiasm.

In this election we must nominate the best men, for the State ticket must be elected, and the constitutional amendments defeated. North Carolina is Republican, if we get out good candidates, and now is the time to do it. On this side of the sound, Judge Albertson can carry more votes and create more enthusiasm than any other man.

Judge Settle is the choice for Governor and Col. Thos. B. Long, for Secretary of State. Both of these gentlemen are from the west, and are very popular, both of them are good speakers, and men of ability and integrity.

I think this district is entitled to something, and nominate for Attorney General, A. M. Moore, of Edenton. He is a good lawyer, full of vigor, and a stump speaker of the highest quality. In our opinion he is the man for the place, and whilst he is a good Republican, he is very popular with the Democrats. No man can attack him with success, and if he is nominated, and will accept and canvass the ticket, I have named will sweep this district by 2000 majority. Then let the party make good county nominations, and the State will cast her vote for a Republican President. We must not be divided as we were two years ago, and our enemies will find us prepared to give them a fight that will satisfy us.

Washington county is the Banner County and this is her ticket.

REPUBLICAN.

CRESSWELL, N. C., April 17th, 1876.

### Judge Pool for Congress.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian:*

Following the example of several of your correspondents, who have recommended the claims of their respective favorites for the congressional nomination, I suggest as a very available candidate the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article. It is to be remembered that the Democratic majority in this district at the last election was nearly fifteen hundred This majority must be overcome. The friends of Judge Pool believe that his nomination would be equivalent to an election. He has been for some time in Washington employed in collecting claims for the Southern people, white and colored. His experience there has given him an insight into and familiarity with, congressional proceedings as ample as if he had been a member of Congress. Besides this, his impartial administration of justice on the bench, his familiar acquaintance with all the people and his personal urbanity and suavity have combined to make him by far the most popular man in the District. He would not only have the undivided support of his own party, but would call many votes from the Democratic party. At a time then when success is so doubtful it is highly important to select a candidate who can poll the largest number of votes. Judge Pool is possessed of fine reasoning powers and a good debater, well informed in State and National politics, and unimpeachable private character. He would make a strong and creditable canvass and if nominated would sweep the district by a large majority. Let Republicans see that Judge Pool is nominated. Personal preferences must give way to party success.

PASQUOTANK.

* * *

Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, doesn't surrender any of his little notions simply because there has been a war in this country. He believed twenty years ago that every cross-roads postmaster had the right to stop the circulation of newspapers at pleasure; and he thinks so still. It is not strange that when a Democratic leader made this extraordinary avowal of his adherence to this State Rights doctrine, Mr. Blaine was at loss for a retort. With upraised hands it was very dramatic and effective; yes, and very foolish. A man ought to learn something in twenty years.—*Tribune.*

Franklin's statue in Printing-House Square, New York, is one of the most demure looking objects in the world, yet for all that it was recently caught casting admiring glances at a pretty girl; for which it wasn't really so very much to blame as she not only had a most charming face but was most tastily and bewitchingly arrayed in becoming garments made after the celebrated "Domestic Paper Fashions."

Witnesses called to testify before the House investigating committees have been selling their claims against the Government to the brokers in Washington at ten per cent. discount. If the credit of Uncle Sam depreciates ten per cent. in a few months with only the House of Representatives Democratic, how much would it depreciate if the entire Administration was in the hands of Democracy?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

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MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

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Which in thrilling interest, sterling merito elegance and cheapness, has absolutely nl equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennia period—takes on sight.

The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of *unqualified* praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularitiy": the *Dubuque Times* says "Just such work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess": the *Detroit Advertiser* calls it *preferable to any yet published.*" Any active man or woman of good address insured large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York 45-8.

### Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 4th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month) and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise complete the List. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property, or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, thei will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Board Co'ty Com.

May 3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME LINE.

Semi-Weekly Line
*between*
NORFOLK, VA.,
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The Fast Sailing Steamer
Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. for the above named places; via Dismal Swamp Canal; reaching E. City at 5 P. M., and Hertford same night.

RETURNING,

leaves Hertford every Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Elizabeth City every Thursday and Sunday at 5 A. M.; arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare from Hertford or E. City to Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each, extra.

☞Freight carried at LOWEST RATES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City
H. H. SKINNER,
Agent at Hertford, or to
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
May-3.

### Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly and ratified the 17th day March, 1875, I will expose to public sale before the Court House door in E. City, N. C., the tracts and lots of land described in the following list.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 326 acres, owner unknown. Said piece of land is known as the Commander farm.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 100 acres; the property of Wm. Grumbein.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 140 acres, the property of Geo. H. Brown.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 10 acres belonging to F. M. Godfrey and others, whose names are unknown.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 256 acres, formerly a part of the Perry farm, now the property of Mr. Larkins.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 100 acres, the property of A. Montgomery.

A lot of land in Nixonton township containing 150 acres, and formerly part of the Perry farm and to be sold as the property of Thomas Steck.

One house and lot in Nixonton township, the property of Ann Underwood.

One house and lot in E. City, the property of Ocborn Bell.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Lafayette Blount.

One town lot in E. City, the property of W. H. Fuller.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Geo. F. Steele.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Wm. F. Griffin.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Jas. Gatlin.

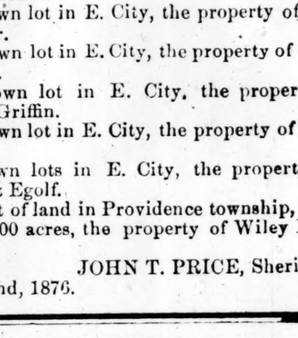
Ten town lots in E. City, the property of Hosler & Egolf.

One lot of land in Providence township, containing 600 acres, the property of Wiley Riddick.

JOHN T. PRICE, Sheriff.

May 2nd, 1876.

## POLITICAL.



### Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1876

at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our homestead and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent Convention, which proposes amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chairman.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.

### Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Plymouth, N. C., on Tuesday the 16th of May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention and transact such other business as may properly come up before the Committee.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., April 12th, 1876.

### Call For the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permament harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to imparting the credit of the nation by deprecating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chm'n, Rep. Nat. Com.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Sec.

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SAVE MONEY Why pay double prices. You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers, In these times it pays to save money, We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list, We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying, Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale, We need agents everywhere, We cannot give any idea here of our business, Our list of goods would fill this entire paper, Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons, You can save cash, Will you do it? If so address once H, ORMISTON & CO,, N, E, DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St,, Boston, Mass,

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It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

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Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

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Table Damask & Towel
White Good great varity.
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Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twins
and 1-2 Bleac... ...s,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

*Hats, Boots and Shoes,*

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

PURE TEAS—IN SEALED PACKAGES,
Direct from China and Japan.
DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR, fresh from the GARDENS of their GROWTH
Imported direct by
THE
Wells Tea Company
201 FULTON, STREET, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States, has induced THE WELLS TEA COMPANY to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the Teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Everybody buys Tea.

Everybody wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices.

Everybody desires—when they find a Tea suitable to their tastes—to be certain of getting the same article always.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE
Wells Tea Company.

Because they import their own Teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged,

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary Dealers—and to import them with greater advantages,

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no extra profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsible and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

WANTED—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the SOLE AGENCY for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars,

THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
P. O. Box 4560. 42

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

*DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE*
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and health [illegible] will compare favorably with any [illegible] in easy and cheap transportation of [illegible] market, in pleasantness of climate, [illegible] sociability of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal [illegible]

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making town easily accessible to emigrants, and means of cheap water transportation for products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be [illegible] putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords—is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwelling and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fine cultivation, and the balance abounds in fine timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of [illegible] acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER
*No. 70 Road Street.*
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Elizabeth City, N. C., is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City
Planing Mill,
D. S. KRAMER,
PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish
FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C

WILLARD'S
HOTEL,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor
The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.
Washington, 41-tf.

## TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

## Local and Personal.

See the change in the advertisement of the "Home Line" this week.

Gold at New York 113; cotton 12½c; corn from 62½c. to 64. At Norfolk cotton 11⅞, corn 58.

Just before this issue was made up, we received two communications from Chowan, one recommending Judge Albertson, the other strongly endorsing Col. Lindsey.

B. B. Johnson, of Salem, lost a horse last week, aged 5 years. Curiosity led him to make a *post mortem* examination, when he found three live snakes in the stomach, measuring, respectively: 2 feet, 1 foot, and 5 inches.

J. H. Mills, Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, at Oxford, will give an entertainment here on Friday night the 12th inst. He will be accompanied by Nine of the Orphans. Go and hear them.

A correspondent asks us to publish the names of every member of Congress who either took or did not take, or took and returned, or took and kept back pay. We must decline as it would take more space than we can afford. If there is any particular one we will cheerfully show up his record on the question.

Our Devil, on looking over our exchanges, noticed the following question propounded, which appears to be unsettled: "Does kissing roughen the cheek?" He authorizes us to say that if there are any young ladies who would like to try the experiment he has a "cheek" he is willing to risk for the cause of science.

A sealed bottle was found at Kenneket, in which the following note was secured:

FORT NORFOLK, VA.

To any friend or any person that will find this. I leaped from the above wharf on the night of April 5th, 1876.

L. H. CHANDLER.

The Democrats knowing the Fishermen would not be here, felt that this election was their opportunity. So they did their "level best"-never worked harder. With the aid of the bummers who deserted the Republican party, they scanned the high ways and the by ways the low ways and the mean ways for votes. And after all they have nothing to boast of.

Being warm and pleasant, he clothed himself lightly, put on his slippers and walked abroad to enjoy the manifestations of opening summer. Now he lies at length upon his little bed, with every joint in a vice, and muscle and sinew alike drawn with sharpest tension, and the thousand and one neuralgic pains piercing his miserable body. Moral: Don't be in a hurry to change your apparel.

He was in a great hurry. And why? Well, he had entered the back yard and was quietly wending his way to the hen roost. Before he got near enough to count the chickens—'twas only to satisfy his curiosity as to *how many* his neighbor had, that was all—when the faithful house dog heard and "went for him." He then wished he had the wings of a dove to assist him in his retreat. He never was in a greater hurry in his life. He escaped. He won't go there any more.

Clinton L. Cobb, Charles Guirkin and George W. Cobb, voted and worked for the Democratic ticket last Monday. With the fishermen absent, in a close vote the Democrats had a majority of three. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 10 majority. Thus this illustrious trio controlled just *four votes* besides their own! When Mr. Creecy, some two years ago, wrote his famous article on "Shooting Sparrows" we had no idea that he would bring our ex-Member of Congress down so soon! We "pitched in" to brother Creecy then, but the game he has bagged, though rather small, proves that his "bow and arrow" isn't to be sneezed at!

On entering our office on Thursday morning last, we found, on the passage steps, an envelope addressed "Dr P. John, office." Opening it, we found a half sheet of note paper on which was written, evidently in a disguised hand:

If you call another election on the R R. question you shall be dealt with. You shall die. Providence & N.

Abuse failing to intimidate us, we are now threatened with assassination; but the anonymous coward who penned the threat mistakes his man. We are not to be deterred from the performance of what we conceive to be our duty. When the proper time comes, if asked for by any respectable number of the citizens of the county, *we shall favor the calling of another election*, and, when called, SHALL USE ALL OUR INFLUENCE TO CARRY IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. We shall do so because we firmly believe that the railroad is the only remedy for our suffering industry, our crippled trade and our paralyzed prosperity.

—A word more. We do not believe the miscreant who penned the threat lives in Providence or Newland, as he would have us think. It is a vile slander on the good people of both townships, to try to make any one believe that they are assassins. Whoever he is, he is welcome to the reflection that his cowardly missive has failed in its purpose and that he dare not avow its authorship.

It is an axiom as old as Holy Writ that "by their fruits shall ye know them." The man who is steadfast and true through reverses as well as in seasons of success, out of office as well as in, can be relied on. But the man whose party fealty is only measured by the pecuniary benefits it gives him is an unsafe leader. He won't do to "tie to" The people have been closely watching a few men of this class. At last they have been found out. Their *status* is now settled.

It is an old adage that "the Gods help those who help themselves." Until the people of this section manifest a disposition to do something to aid enterprise and public improvement, we never need expect foreign help. Without railroad facilities we must continue to languish, to suffer, and make no progress. And we never can have a railroad until we make up our minds, both as individuals and a community, to do our share towards securing the means to build it. When we do this—when we prove that we are willing to help ourselves we will be able to get all the additional aid we need. We shall continue to agitate the subject until it is carried.

For the past month the sigh of the maiden has been for sunny skies and balmy airs, and her heart has been beating restive under the clouds of lingering winter and the uncertainties of the fickle and coquettish Spring. And all because of the new hats, with their wealth of summer flowers, and brilliant plumage, and gay ribbons, that she has seen displayed at the milliners window. But as we meet her and her fair sisters on the streets with their bright countenances lighted up with bewitching smiles, each with one of those "lovely hats" on their heads, we realize that there is an end to sighing and heart beating from the cause referred to. And how becoming they look—a pretty maiden in a pretty hat!

The late "bread and butter brigade" of this place—the men who were rampant Republicans only as long as they could hold the offices—have publicly shown their hands at last. Having lost prestige and influence and leadership because of their selfish and demoralizing course, they declared that they would ruin what they could not rule. They decided to make the attempt at this Municipal election. At first they proposed to accomplish their purpose through disorganization, and hence they called two or three public meetings, but, to their chagrin and mortification, they found they had no following—that outside themselves, no Republican responded to their calls. Then, knowing that with over eighty of our Republican voters away at the fisheries the contest would be close, they entered into a conspiracy with the Democrats to defeat the Republican ticket, and on the day of election, from the time the polls opened until they closed they worked openly and used every influence in their power to elect the Democratic ticket. They only controlled *four votes, besides their own!* Whilst the Democrats "like the treason" they "despise the traitors" as heartily as we do; and though they are now in their party they will not trust them. Had the fishermen got home in time we would have elected the Republican ticket by the usual majority. On a full vote we have a good working majority of not less than sixty.

The following is the vote on Monday for Municipal offices of Elizabeth City:

| DEMOCRATS. | REPUBLICANS. |
|---|---|
| FOR MAYOR. | |
| D. B. Bradford, 196. | Miles Commander, 186. |
| FOR COMMISSIONERS. | |
| W. F. Martin, 212. | G. B. Thompson, 193. |
| C. B. Brothers, 223. | Jabz. Pritchett, 201. |
| A. H. Whitcomb, 197. | Jos. F. Sanders, 156. |
| J. L. Wood, 215. | Jacob Spelman, 186. |
| C. R. Jones, 193. | Isaac Martin, 181. |

The special contest was on Mayor. The full Democratic vote was polled. On the Republican side eighty-three voters were absent at the fisheries. Under the circumstances, we fully held our own. The new Administration, excepting Capt. Pritchett, will be democratic. Personally they are good men and will, we believe carefully guard the interest of the corporation. They all favor improvement and progress and we believe were active friends of the railroad. This did not drive any votes from them. Mr. Commander, was absent—could not be here. Had he been present at the polls, as was Bradford, all day, we believe he would have been elected notwithstanding the fact that eighty-three of his friends and supporters could not get home in time to vote. Could the election be held to-morrow the Republican ticket would be elected by the usual majority.

### Local Port-Folio.

Leap year motto for the ladies—"let no single man escape." Always open to conviction—a thief. Something that always soots—a chimney sweep. A lady's dress is like the sails of a ship—when it is trimmed. Don't mind pinchings—snuff.

### Local Briefs:

The Albemarle House is one of the best kept hotels in Eastern North Carolina. Mr. Albertson and his excellent lady, know how to cater to the appetites and wants of the public.—The fishermen, because of adverse winds, didn't reach here until Monday at midnight. Had the weather been favorable the traitors who have joined the enemy would not be rejoicing over a "Democratic victory." —The Pasquotank fisheries are still in operation. The season has not been a profitable one.—Early peas are ready for picking.—Our commission men are still shipping corn.—The oats are looking well, corn is coming up and the Irish potatoes are growing rapidly.—Will Dom Pedro visit Elizabeth City? is the question now.—The colored voters of Elizabeth City now know who their true friends are. They see that they have been led by corrupt leaders. They will follow them no longer.—The Town Commissioners met to-day, and adjourned to meet on the 22nd, at which time the Finance Committee, one of whom is absent, will report.—The "Sociables" will be held at Wm. A. Harney's this evening

## Business Locals.

Plain and corded lawns just received at Fowler's—will be sold on a cash and one-price basis.

Solid silver thimbles only 50cts. at Fowler's.

Brodrick's & Smith have a good assortment of general merchandise and invite an inspection of their stock. Satisfaction in all particulars guaranteed. 1w

### SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the colums of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Head ache, Habitual Costiveness palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water Brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, J. Q. Ethridge, & Bro, and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you. For sale by Henry Hooper Edenton N. C. J. W. Turner, Hertford, N. C.

### POLITICAL.

The Century of Independence embraces a collection from official sources of the most important documents and statistics connected with the political history of America; also, a chronological record of the principal events from its discovery to the present time, with biographical and historical sketches, etc. Printed in German and English. Nearly 600 pages. Price $2.00. Send for terms to agents.

L.S. MORROW, Indianapolis, Ind. 5t.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

The Only Cure for Rupture.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1yr.

## Neighboring Counties.

Currituck.—The people of Indian Ridge and vicinity are beginning to agitate the local subscription to the railroad. They say the amount required can be raised.—The Republicans met at the Court House on Friday and appointed delegates to the State and District Conventions. Col. Lindsey was endorsed for Congress and J. L. Chamberlian recommended for Secretary of State.

Pequimans.—The town election on Monday in Hertford resulted as follows: For Mayor Thomas McMullen: For Commissioners: Geo. D. Newby, Geo. W. Hudgins, Benj. Skinner.—Mr. Doughtery lost a child, age 4 years, last week.

Camden.—The Republicans of Camden at their Convention at the Court House on last Thursday instructed their delegates to support Col. Lindsey, for Congress and Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, for Secretary of State. There is perfect harmony in the ranks. Enthusiastic speeches were made by C. W. Grandy, Miles Commander, J. L. Chamberlain. The campaign is opening auspiciously.

## To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,

194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE!

### Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine lumber log through, | $10,00 |
| Heart, | 15,00 |
| Sap, | 5,00 to 7,50 |
| Poplar, | 12,50 |
| Cypress | 12,00 to 15,00 |

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhese.

A. M. WHITE & CO.

NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

PRICES REDUCED,

## New Excelsior LawnMower

*Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World*

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks, New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the New Excelsior was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

*Prices from $14 to $200.*

*EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.*

Chadborn & Goldwell

Newburgh, N. Y.

Send for Circular.

## BIXBY'S "BEST" BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

### NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best," The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

"Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

## TRY BIXBY'S

*French Laundry Blue,*

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

## ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

## New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

*Hardware of all Kinds,*

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

*Cutlery, Wagon*

and

*Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

L. C. BROTHRES.

**MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.** DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address. Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

State of North Carolina, County of Dare: } Super Court.

W. F. Martin, Trustee J. W. Etheridge.

VS

A. H. Rogers and Eliza Jane Rogers.

ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the undersigned by the affidavit of J. W. Etheridge and the return of the Sheriff in this case that the Defendants are not residents of the State of North Carolina and it further appearing by affidavit that the defendants have property in this State and within the jurisdiction of this Court; it is ordered by the Court that publication of the summons issued in this case be made in the North Carolinian a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for the space of six weeks commanding the said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Dare county to be held on the 18th Monday after the second Monday in January 1876 and answer complaint of the plaintiff which will be filed at that time in accordance with law.

Witness W. D. Chaddic, Clerk of our said Superior Court at office in Manteo.

W. D. CHADDIC,
Clerk.

41-6w.

*1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.*

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

## SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

*Manufactured By The*

Meridian Brittania Co.,

550 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

## New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

*Elizabeth City, N. C.*

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Repairing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

April 26th, 1876-tf.

## J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

*METALIC AND WOOD*

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality at a few hours notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

## OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore, December 23rd 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. West & Son, 113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.

11-6m.

## National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,

*334 Bowery, N. Y.,*

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

*First-class Lady Surgeon*

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March 29, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

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## CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

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GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK.

Norfolk, Va.

We beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

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TO the good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country I desire to say that I now have a full Stock of Seasonable GOODS For Cash, I propose to sell them at such prices that will enable me to sell them rapidly. Cash and One Price Only is the terms on which business is done—shall endeavor to deal justly with all and make every effort to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy them at lowest prices and sell at "Live and let live" profit. The quality of the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and an examination is earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay as they go please call at

## FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such good as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernani, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawns, White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Handkerchiefs in variety, Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry for Ladies, Misses & Gents, Gutta Percha Thimbles, Silver Thimbles, Marsailles Counterpins, Damask Table Linen Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

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ELIZ. CITY,
N. C.

## DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

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Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

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THE NEW "DOMESTIC" A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

*It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.*

*PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being*

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon principles of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

*Every machine fully warranted.*

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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**FASHIONS** SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

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RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE.

Raleigh, N. C.

Trains on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, .................... 9.45 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon .................. 3.30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon. ..................... 9.50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh, ................ [illegible]45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, .................... [illegible]
Arrives at Weldon, ................ [illegible]
Leaves Weldon ..................... [illegible]
Arrives at Raleigh ................ 2.40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad and for all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Superintendant.

49—tf.

GOOD NEWS!

The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soap, and 31 kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, & at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach Plow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

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**$250** A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

## BARGAINS.

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FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

*OF ALL KINDS*

AND

*IN THE LATEST*

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

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Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examinauien of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, [illegible], Cheese, Butter—[illegible] everything in the Bakery & Confectionery line always on hand. [illegible] supplied with Bread, Cakes and [illegible] on reasonable terms. Come and see,

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

*House, Sign*

AND

ORNAMENTAL Painter.

His reputation as a Painter [illegible] in the [illegible] surrounding [illegible] with which he has [illegible] and the faithfulness with [illegible] work [illegible] to him [illegible] he hopes [illegible] patronage.

*JNO. S. WA[illegible]*

*Elizabeth City, N. C.*

Manufacturer of Wagons, [illegible] Carriages, [illegible]

[illegible] would [illegible] call to give [illegible] a call.

REPAIRING

done at short notice and at reasonable [illegible] Give me a call.

JONES'

*Livery Stables*

AT

*ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.*

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road [illegible] buggies, carriages, etc., [illegible] promptly accommodated [illegible] reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

## TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

*CUTLERY.*

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

D. W. LE[illegible]

## GIVE ME WORK!

*J. M. MATHEWS,*

Near Brother's Livery Stable.

## ATLANTIC HOTEL

*NORFOLK, VA.*

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

Board, First and Second floors per Day $2.50
Third and Fourth 2.[illegible]

*Special Terms for Permanent Boarders*

June 18th, 1873.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Household Helps and Hints.

Sour Apple Jelly.—Take good sour apples and stew them tender; squeeze through a coarse cloth, add sugar to taste, and simmer down as thick as desired.

Lemon Pies.—Two and one-half cups of sugar, two well beaten eggs, juice and grated rind of two lemons, and two cups of sifted apple. Bake in an under crust.

Molasses Cookies.—Take two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar, two cups of butter, four teaspoonfuls of alum, put in two cups of boiling water, four teaspoonfuls of soda, and flour enough to roll out.

To Clean Oilcloths.—Add to a pint of water enough flour to make it about as thick as paste. Rub this over your oilcloth, then rinse off with warm water. It does not take out the color, but brightens the oilcloth.

Ginger Cookies.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of lard, two-thirds cup of boiling water, one egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one tablespoonful ginger, one tablespoonful soda, and one teaspoonful of salt.

Gelatine Icing for Cake.—One scant tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of hot water; mix with powdered sugar till quite stiff, spread on the cake and smooth with a knife dipped in hot water. It does not crack after becoming dry.

To Cook Hominy.—Take three cupfuls of water to one cupful of hominy, boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour; the longer it boils the better it is; then add half a teacupful of sweet milk to one cupful of hominy, then boil ten minutes more; stir it frequently while boiling.

To Make Delicious Lemon Pie.—Grate the rind and pulp of one lemon into one cup of maple molasses, add a half teaspoonful of flour, butter the size of a shellbark, dropped in little pieces over the mixture; make a good puff paste for top and bottom. Bake in a quick oven.

Fish Fritters.—Take salt codfish, soak it over night. In the morning throw the water off the fish, put on fresh and set it on the range until it comes to a boil. Do not let it boil, as that will harden it. Then pick it up very fine, season with pepper, mace, and perhaps a little salt. Make a batter of a pint of milk and three eggs, stir in the fish and fry in small cakes. Any kind of cold fish makes nice fritters.

Gravy for Hashes.—Take the bones and cuttings from any crooked joint, break them and put them into a stewpan; add a little pepper, salt and twelve whole allspice, half a head of celery and a bunch of sweet herbs, and simmer it for about two hours with sufficient water to cover it. Cut a small onion into slices, fry it in a piece of butter, and boil it with the gravy for fifteen or twenty minutes. Strain it into another stewpan, with two tablespoonfuls of walnut ketchup and a piece of butter rolled in flour; boil it up and it will be ready for your meat.

Swedish Jelly.—Cover a knuckle of veal with water, add a small onion and a carrot, and let it boil until the meat is ready to fall off the bone. Take the meat and hash it fine and return it to the liquor after it is strained, and give it another boil, until it jellies. Add salt, pepper, the juice and rind of a lemon cut fine, then pour into a form. Put it into a cold place. It makes a nice dish for lunch or tea. If the knuckle of veal is large use three quarts of water, if small two quarts, and let it boil slowly three or four hours, or until it is reduced to about half the quantity of water put in.

Turbot a la Creme.—Boil either bass or cod with plenty of salt; flake it, removing all skin and bones; boil a quart of milk or cream in a milk boiler; while boiling, put in a bunch of parsley, one onion, a little celery; stir in three tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed perfectly smooth with a little cold milk. When boiled, take out the vegetables, add a quarter of a pound of butter to the cream; butter a deep dish; put in a layer of fish, then a layer of sauce; continue this until the dish is full, making the final layer of the sauce; cover the top with fine bread crumbs, and a trifle of grated cheese, if liked; bake half an hour.

Codfish Balls.—Put your codfish to soak a day and a half, then boil until tender. Have your potatoes boiling, too. When the fish is done, pull every lump, no matter how small, apart, until it is light and feathery. Mash the potatoes until they are perfectly smooth; add a little cream or milk, and a little butter, but not enough to color them; mix all thoroughly; roll into flat, small balls, about one-half inch thick. Be careful to make them a good shape. A little raw onion, chopped fine, is delicious mixed through them, just sufficient to flavor. Fry a good brown, in plenty of hot lard. Cooked oysters, laid on before eating, make them still better. Remember, the beauty is to have them fine and white inside, like a cream puff.

### American Farmers' Club.

Informal questions presented at a late meeting and the answers to them:

Is chiccory a profitable field crop?

Yes, the roots, dried and afterwards ground, can be sold at good prices to mix with coffee. Horses are very fond of the tops, and the trimmings can be fed in winter in place of grain—about one peck per day to each horse. It will keep them fat, and is a sure cure for, as well as preventive of, worms and bots. The seed can be obtained at any seed store. Sow the same as carrots. Sandy or loose soil is preferable. Farmers would do well to try it first on a small scale.

Can bees be protected from moth?

Construct the hives so as to furnish no hiding place for the moths, and keep the stocks strong. Even with these precautions there is liable to be some loss.

What is the best fertilizer for corn?

According to Professor Caldwell's experiments barnyard manure yields the most corn; plaster and potash salts the next best results; guano no marked difference with soil unfertilized, and fish scraps but a meager production.

Which is most successfully transplanted, the maple or the elm?

The first mentioned is most likely to live, but with care either will thrive. In transplanting be sure and obtain saplings having a mass of fine fibrous roots; when ready to plant dip these roots in mud about as thick as cream, and then plant with each root lying in its natural position with fine earth packed closely about each. After planting, mulch the trees thoroughly.

### Butter Making.

Dr. Ross, Toms River, N. J., says that all winter long his butter has been so tired that it would not come at the proper time. P. Newland, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., writes: I have had the same trouble in churning. But, two years ago last fall, I determined to give the cream a warming. I put my cream into a brass kettle of hot water before churning, and warmed it up to seventy-eight deg., stirring it while warming. I then churned it about fifteen minutes, when it changed from cream to butter. As soon as the change took place I put in ice or snow or cold water, cooling it down to about sixty deg., churning until it gathered, and I had splendid butter. I color the cream with carrot juice.

To this Mrs. H. W. C., of Oxford, Conn., says: Allow me to say to Dr. Ross that, if he wants to make good sweet butter and have it come quick, he must scald the milk. He can discover when it is scalded sufficiently by the change in the odor arising from the milk. It is better to strain before scalding, as it clogs the strainer after. My method is to place the pail in a kettle of water, as there is no danger of burning, and it requires less watching. Managed in this way he will find his butter nearly as sweet as grass butter, and it will come in a few moments.

### Early Rising.

A young farmer found he was getting reduced in circumstances. He went to a friend to ask his advice. This friend, with a grave face, said: "I know of a charm that will cure that; take this cup, and drink from it every morning of the water you must get at such a spring. But remember, you must draw it yourself at five o'clock, or the charm will be broken." The next morning the farmer walked across his fields—for the spring was at the further end of his estate—and spying a neighbor's cows, which had broken through the fence and were feeding on his pasture, he turned them out and mended the fence. The laborers were not yet at work. When they came loitering along, after their proper time, they were startled at seeing their master so early. "Oh," said he, "I see how it is; it comes of my not getting up in time." This early rising soon became a pleasant habit; his walk and cup of water gave him an appetite for breakfast; and the people were, like him, early at work. He soon acknowledged that the advice of his friend was as good as it was simple.

### Cleansing the Scalp.

A teaspoonful of powdered borax, and a tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn, dissolved in a quart of soft water, and applied to the head with a soft sponge, and then rubbed dry with a towel, is an excellent wash for cleansing the scalp. Once a week is often enough to use it. If there is any vitality left in the hair foilicles or roots, the following is said to be a very excellent wash for restoring the hair: Scald black tea, two ounces, with a gallon of boiling water; then strain, and add three ounces of glycerine, half an ounce of tincture of cantharides, and one quart of bay rum. This may be perfumed to suit the taste, and should be well rubbed into the roots of the hair, after a warm glow has been produced upon the scalp by the brush. The following is a very good pomatum: One pound of castor oil, and four ounces of white wax, are melted together, and stir in while cooling two and a half drachms of oil of bergamot, half a drachm of oil of lavender, and ten or twelve drops of essence royale.

### Grape Rot.

I have lost all confidence in the statements of our scientific men, says a farmer correspondent. I have seen grapes grow where our scientific men say they can't be grown. I do not disapprove of scientific investigation, but I do disapprove of stating as facts what are merely suppositions. I have grapes growing this year where you could not pick a handful of rotten grapes. I believe I can take any vine and make it produce rotten grapes, or I can make it produce sound fruit, free from rot. Close pinching is the main thing. Keep the foliage in check. The soil should be well underdrained, as I don't think one can grow fruit or vegetables with the feet of the plants in water. The rot this year is extensive, but on underdrained soil, where a careful system of close pinching has been followed, we find the grapes nearly exempt, as compared with those vineyards where a different system has been followed.

### Cooking Food for Cattle.

G. E. C. writes to the *Times:* There seems to be a great deal said about cooking food for cattle. I know it pays for hogs, and why will it not pay equally well for cattle? I intend to give it a trial next winter. Why will not a fifty gallon kettle, set on an arch, with a good cover, be as cheap and effective for twenty or twenty-five head as anything I could get?

Reply.—Such a kettle as this would answer the purpose very well. A wooden pipe to carry the steam into a feed box, in which the feed could be steamed, would be the most easy and economical mode of using such a kettle, covered with a plank cover clamped down with screws.

### Burning Grass---Broom Corn.

J. C., Huntingdon county, Penn., asks the *Times* if there is any loss of fertilizing matter in burning the dry grass of a meadow in spring; also the profits of growing broom corn.

Reply.—There is no loss of any account in burning the dead grass on meadows; the ashes left are of more immediate use than the dry grass would be. The burning is therefore a benefit. The usual crop of broom corn is 800 to 1,000 pounds of brush, worth from five to ten cents per pound. Out of this comes cost of the crop, and baling and marketing the brush, which may cost from $25 per acre upward.

## The Rights of Women.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, presented in the United States House a memorial from women citizens of the United States asking for a form of government in the District of Columbia that will secure to women citizens the right to vote. He asked, as a matter of grace and favor, that the memorial should be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. Banks (Ind.), of Mass., said: It is one hundred years this day since Mrs. Abigail Adams, of Massachusetts, wrote to her husband, John Adams, then a member of the Continental convention, entreating him to give to women the right to protect the rights of women and predicting a general revolution if justice were denied her. Mrs. Adams was one of the noblest women of that period, distinguished by heroism and patriotism never surpassed in any age. She was the wife of the second and mother of the sixth President of the United States, and her beneficent influence was felt in political as well as in social circles. It was, perhaps, the first demand for the recognition of the rights of her sex made in this country, and it is one of the centennial incidents that should be remembered. It came from a good quarter. This memorial represents 400,000 American women. They ask for the organization of a government in the District of Columbia that will recognize their political rights. I voted some years ago to give women the right to vote in this district, and recalling the course of its government I think it would have done no wrong if they had enjoyed public rights.

The memorial was received and referred.

## Centennial Races.

Major J. D. Ferguson, secretary of the Maryland jockey club and also secretary of the running meetings of the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, announces the entries closed, with the following nominations for the Centennial races:

Inaugural sweepstakes, for all ages—twenty-one.

Reform club stakes, for three-year-old fillies—twenty-one.

Grand Exposition stakes, for colts and fillies, three-year-olds—twenty.

Leamington stakes, for two-year-olds—twenty.

Philadelphia club cup sweepstakes, for all ages—twenty-three.

International handicap stakes—thirty-one.

Association stakes—ten.

Centennial stakes—seventeen.

Ladies' stakes—sixteen.

Total—179.

The first meeting occurs June twenty fourth.

## A Mexican Circus.

A curious thing is a Mexican circus. One, at Puebla, came up from old Mexico. The managers have some sections of canvas, and with these and such pieces of lumber as they can pick up in the town in which they exhibit, they construct a sort of tent or corral. The patrons of the show must provide their own seats. Each caballero may be seen going to the show with a senorita on one arm and a couple of chairs or stools on the other. The advance agent spurns the regular printer's ink, using instead a muslin poster, on which is printed an advertisement of the circus. The performance consists mainly of tumbling and horizontal bar exercises, though an educated pony and some trained dogs play a part in the programme. The performers are wonderful athletes, and their feats are well worth seeing.

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Indians.—It is expected that representatives of fifty-three tribes of North American Indians, numbering three hundred persons, and comprising many noted chiefs and their families, all in picturesque dress, will encamp near the Centennial exhibition grounds, in wigwams and lodges, and live, squaws, papooses and all, just as they do in the far West.

## COAL OIL JOHNNY.

### The True Story of his Sudden Wealth and Return to Poverty.

Scarcely a month passes without the appearance of some newspaper paragraph informing the world of the whereabouts and wealth of Johnny Steele, or as he is better known, "Coal Oil Johnny." Only a few days ago, said an Oil City correspondent, I noticed in a New York paper an account of his having suddenly acquired another fortune, and other reports as false as this one have acquired wide circulation.

Johnny Steele was born near Rouseville, one of the mushroom towns of the oil region. His parentage is obscure, but he was adopted by a widow lady, a Mrs. McClintock, and treated by her as if he were her son. The Widow McClintock, as she was called by her neighbors, was the owner of a barren farm on Oil creek, upon which, before the oil excitement broke out, it was difficult for the family to make a living. Johnny was made to work as soon as he became of sufficient size, and was employed in driving a team and doing odd jobs. When the oil excitement occurred the Widow McClintock's farm suddenly became worth a small fortune. The old lady was close, however, and although Johnny was her only heir, she did not keep him in idleness nor allow him to spend much money. He became a teamster, hauling oil on the creek, and working for five dollars a day. Just as the McClintock farm was at its highest valuation the widow died, and Johnny came into possession of the property. It was not a million, nor two million, as has been erroneously reported. The whole amount did not exceed $300,000, but to a person who had been living by day labor that sum seemed to be inexhaustible.

Johnny at once begun a career of dissipation, which lasted nine months. In that time he spent his whole fortune with the exception of a small sum which he settled on his wife, after which he became a laborer once more. We need not wonder at this, since he had never been taught the value of money, and having lived on a couple of hundred dollars a year, he thought his wealth had no end. He did not spend all his money himself, however. His friends helped him largely, and it is estimated that he loaned to his companions one hundred thousand dollars without taking any paper to show for it, and none of the money was ever recovered.

Many of his freaks during this period are amusing. One day, while in Philadelphia, he ordered a carriage for a ride. A basket of wine and several boon companions were taken along. The whole afternoon was spent in carousing, and at early twilight the carriage was driven through Chestnut street, the legs of the occupants sticking through the windows, where they had been placed to the detriment of the glass. At another time while on a similar spree, Johnny and his companions cut the carriage cushions to pieces, broke the door panels, smashed the lamps and windows, and made a wreck of the entire affair. When the party arrived at the hotel the livery man was angry. Johnny, with a tone of importance, asked him what he valued the whole rig at. The livery man said: "Two thousand dollars." Steele paid it, and turning to the driver, gave the horses to him.

Another freak, for which he paid $8,000, was running the Girard House, Philadelphia, for one day. He fancied the hotel clerk did not treat him when he entered with that respect which was due him, and he demanded to see the proprietor or manager. When that personage appeared Johnny announced his name, and wanted to know the landlord's price for the use of his hotel one day. The answer was $8,000, which Johnny paid, and that day he threw the hotel open to everybody.

Many of his sprees Johnny does not remember, for, as he says, it was a nine months' drunk. During this time his wife sued for and obtained a divorce. At the end Johnny's money gave out, and he found himself a poor man again. He returned to Oil creek, and worked at day labor for some time. Then he was assistant baggage master for the railroad at Rouseville, and afterward becoming reunited to his wife, he settled down on a farm in Venango county. From there he recently removed to the West, where he has obtained a small farm, and, as he says, is enjoying life more than in his days of wealth.

## A Child's Tear.

In a dark basement, half buried under a wicked street, a child went to sleep on a bed of rags. Smoke clung to the battered walls; spiders crept over the smoke to their dens in the massive cobwebs hanging in every corner; rats ran here and there over the floor, searching for, but always disappointed in finding, a morsel of food.

The child was thin and poor. It had been born in that awful den, where God's air and sunshine were shut out by smoke and odor, and where oaths and blows and wretchedness never ceased. The child turned its face to the wall to shut out the sight of drunkards swaying back and forth in their chairs, and though it could not shut out from its hearing the awful oaths and brutal jests of the human beasts around it, he had a dream. He dreamed of green fields and shady trees and clear running streams. He dreamed of being well clothed, and of seeing his father and mother in good attire and happy look. The fields looked so beautiful, and the air and the sun were so balmy and tender that the child cried out in his sleep:

"Oh! Mother, let us always stay in the sunshine!"

He awoke to find his eyes resting upon the same gloomy walls, and to breathe the same pestilential atmosphere, and he was sad. By-and-bye he slept again. He dreamed that he had always bathed in the bright sunshine and breathed the pure air, and he was strong and happy. He walked in a great city and when he had come to a narrow street whose gutters sent out disease and death, he halted and peered into a basement window. Through the dust and smoke and dirt he saw a white faced boy lying on a bed of rags, and he knew that the child was dying for want of pure air and clean food. He dreamed that he was helpless to do anything, and his heart was so full of woe and sorrow that his eyes filled with tears.

When midnight came the den was closed, and the rats and spiders had nothing to frighten them—nothing but the heavy breathing of drunkards as they rested on their filthy beds. When morning broke the child was so still that a hand was passed over its face. Death had been there, and the child's soul had passed into eternal sunlight.

Bending closer they saw that the cold cheeks had been wet with tears, but all had been kissed away by the angels save that one was left to sparkle and quiver in the dim light like a beautiful diamond, and as the ragged, evil and wretched mother bent over the icy face her parched lips were moistened by the jewel the angels had left, and she cried out with a mother's heart: "My Willie! My Willie! May God make me a better woman!"

## Pigmies of the Past.

An ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county, Tenn. It is similar to those found in White county and other places in middle Tennessee, but is vastly more extensive, and shows that the race of pigmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous. The same peculiarities of position observed in the White county graves are found in these. The writer of the letter says: Some considerable excitement and curiosity took place a few days since near Hillsboro, Coffee county, on James Brown's farm. A man was plowing in a field which has been cultivated many years and plowed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examination they found that there was about six acres in the graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones show that they were a dwarf tribe of people about three feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there. This shows that this country was inhabited hundreds of years ago.

## A Descent of Flies.

The late wonderful shower of flesh which fell in Kentucky a short time ago has had its equal in an immense shower of flies which fell at Riviere du Loup. Professor Herbert Larue, M. D., of Laval university, Quebec, has received specimens of the insects which had been rained down upon the surface of the snow. These strange visitors were forwarded to the doctor in a bottle by Judge W. E. Taschereau, of Riviere du Loup, accompanied by the following letter:

"A very singular phenomenon occurred here during a northeast tempest. A shower of flies fell with the snow over a space of several acres. They are by the million walking over the snow, without appearing to be able to fly. I send you a few specimens."

The specimens appear to be of the mosquito species, though apparently about three times the size of those lively insects. The phenomenon of insects and snow mingled together in a temperate clime and falling in the same shower is indeed a most remarkable one, and not likely to be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The prevailing impression among scientific men seems to be that the insects were carried into the air by a whirlwind in some tropical country, possibly in the neighborhood of the West Indies, during one of storms of wind which during some weeks past have prevailed over the continent, and were at last rained down with the snow. The professors of Laval university are engaged in trying to solve this most recent scientific riddle.

## Making Love to Black Hawk.

After the Black Hawk war and the settlement of affairs with the Indians, the chief and his eldest son, known as young Black Hawk, visited the East and were the recipients of many ovations. In New York city the young Hawk became a great favorite and of him the following incident is recorded. A gushing young lady, of the "merchant-prince circles," moved by some irresistable impulse, rushed forward and gave the young chief a kiss that echoed to the ceiling. "O la me!" she then exclaimed, in fright, "what haven't I done! I've kissed an Injin!" Young Hawk mistook this for a complimentary address, and, throwing himself into a graceful attitude, he replied as follows: "Wakau waukeeheen muskekie! Chee neremoneen jeckwassin. Ne weenin pim missin mittawinin powlangon—weepewen wigwaum—Otah mackawlan centee mo pootah esktike—Negush meoh sinne beyah tango—Heyah wash ton!"

The translation of it is this:

"Fair little witch!" handing her his headdress; "you shall be my sweet squaw!" giving her his blanket. "You shall go to the woods and hang on the kettle," giving her his moccasins. "You shall sleep in my wigwum," and finally unbuckling his waist belt—"and tend the papoose. Heyah! she's gone!"

"Yes; at this last evidence of Indian prodigality, the young lady hastily disappeared.

## Daniel Drew's Gifts to Theology.

We have not commented upon the failure of Daniel Drew, says the *Methodist*, because we wished to speak carefully of his relations to the theological school that bears his name. We now know that he has contributed $452,000 000 to Drew seminary at Madison, N. J. Here are the items: Cost of grounds and buildings, $100,000; two new dormitories, $75,000; four professors' houses, $84,000; library, $13,000; current expenses (nine years), $180,000. Total, $452,000.

These are actual cash outlays, and aggregate the largest sum contributed by a Methodist to any one educational purpose. It is to be regretted that Mr. Drew has not been able to complete his work. The seminary holds his bonds for $250,000, and the punctually paid interest on this sum has hitherto met the salaries of the professors. But this unexpected and painful loss ought not to make us overlook the large benefactions which have built up Drew seminary, nor other large donations to educational purposes. We ought to say, parenthetically, that the bequest of Isaac Rich to Boston university is estimated at not less than one million, but it has not yet been converted to use—will be turned over to the university in 1882. Mr. Vanderbilt is, we believe, a Methodist brother-in-law, and his gifts to the university at Nashville amount, we believe, to $700,000 cash.

## Would it be any Harm?

It is leap year, and if a tidy girl, with red cheeks, feels a palpitation of the heart for some worthy young man, would it be any harm for her to call upon his father and speak about the weather, the bad roads, the hard times and the bad state of society, and then remark:

"Mr. Quincy, I have an affection for your son George, and I think I could soon learn to love him."

Quincy would look at her from the corner of his eye, and she would continue:

"I can wash, bake, cut overclothes, sew, play the piano, manage a servant, do embroidery, sing, speak good grammar and make a home happy."

Quincy would look from the corner of of his other eye, and she would go on:

"I hear that he is home nights, is saving, well educated, sensible, has no bad habits, and is just the kind of husband I want. I don't expect any money with him, but will do my share of work, planning and saving to help him secure a home and a bank book. With your permission I should like to pay my addresses to him."

Mr. Quincy would tell her to go ahead, if he was a sensible man, and would there be anything wrong about it?

## The Fall of Flesh in Kentucky.

Since the fall of flesh in Kentucky the newspapers in that State have been overflown with correspondents detailing the supposed cause of it. The most plausible appeared in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, from a gentleman in Richmond. The correspondent says that during a tornado, which passed over this place in February, a pond on the farm of Mr. W. R. Letcher, near Richmond, was completely drained of water, frogs, tadpoles, and everything else, and there is no doubt but what the spawn of the frogs from this pond was taken up and went careering through the air until the force of the wind was spent, when it fell before Mrs. Crouch's astonished eyes. The fact that the pond was drained was well known, and Professor Smith says that the flesh was the spawn of frogs, so putting everything together, this surely settles the question as to where the flesh hailed from.

## A Mighty Hunter.

The *Canadian Farmer*, not to be outdone by the newspaper fashion of telling big stories, gives us that of a man named Langley, who went to St. Mary's bay geese hunting. Seeing a moose on the opposite shore, he fired, and, at the same moment, a porpoise leaped from the water, and the bullet killed both it and the moose. The porpoise floated to the shore, and the hunter used it as a raft to paddle across to the moose. There he found that the bullet, after killing the moose, had gone into a hollow tree, in which was a store of wild honey, which was flowing through the hole made by the bullet. Reaching for what he thought was a stick, to plug up the hole, he caught a rabbit by the leg. Rather startled, he threw it violently from him, and struck a covey of eighteen partridge, killing them all.

## A New Trial.

In July, 1874, a Chicago merchant named Staaden, having heavily insured his hardware store and removed his stock, saturated the floors with oil and heaped them with rags, then placed several kegs of powder on the shelves, attached trains and lighted them. This was at noon, on a crowded street. The fire was fortunately discovered and extinguished. Staaden was only brought to trial last winter, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He has secured a new trial, and will probably be set free.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Chief-Justice Waite administered the oath to the United States Senators, and they immediately organized themselves into a high court of impeachment for the trial of Belknap...... The army headquarters has been ordered back to Washington from St. Louis by Secretary Taft.....It is reported that the inhabitants of the Bihacs district of Bosnia have revolted against the sultan.....Great Falls, N. Y., lost four stores and a dwelling by fire. O. B. Hill and sister were burned to death. Loss, $55,000; insurance, $20,000.....The nail works at Banwood, W. Va., employing five hundred hands, were burned to the ground....Yellow fever is increasing at Rio Janeiro......Four powder magazines, situated within one mile of Salt Lake City, exploded with terrific force and did an immense amount of damage throughout the town—nearly all the glass being shattered by the shock. Heavy bowlders were thrown from the magazines into the city, killing one lady and wounding others. Human remains, found near the scene of the explosion, have been identified as those of two boys who went in that direction in the morning with guns in their hands. It is supposed they fired into one magazine, the concussion of which explosion set off the others. The largest magazine contained one and one-half carloads of powder, and the smallest ten tons...... Home, the famous spiritualist, died suddenly in Europe....By the falling of an old brick building in process of demolition in New York city, three boys were fatally and several others seriously injured......The strong current of the river Dee, Scotland, overturned a ferryboat in midstream, and it is thought that thirty passengers perished......Rhode Island Republicans carried the Legislature; but their candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor only received a plurality of votes and not a majority. The Legislature will elect Lippitt to the gubernatorial chair.

Stephen D. Van Schaick, surrogate of New York, died at Savannah, Ga......The insurrection which broke out in the Bihacs district is in full headway along the Drin and north Bosnian frontier, and all the places between Mogdane Polje and Petrowatz have risen..... The income tax in Great Britain has been increased a penny on a pound...... Mexican reports state that the declarations of martial law have checked the progress of revolution in many states, but Oaxaca continued in possession of the insurgents. A large assemblage of persons who met in the vicinity of Mexico City to rejoice over the revolution were attacked by the police, who killed over one hundred of the malcontents. Commerce is paralyzed, and in consequence of increased taxation prices have gone up twenty-five per cent......The Canadian parliament has voted $1,810,000 toward the construction of a Pacific railway..... S. C. Parsons, a well-known druggist at Northampton, Mass., drowned himself, while insane from brain fever......The Haverhill (Mass.) bank has had $13,000 in notes and checks returned by express—being part of the money stolen from the president's pocket a short time since.

The European grain market has a downward tendency......Capt. Kahn, of the Franconia, which sunk the Strathclyde, by which disaster so many persons lost their lives off the coast of England, has been found guilty of manslaughter......The Turks violated the late armistice by receiving two shiploads of re-enforcements and concentrating their army. In consequence the insurgents renounced the negotiations in progress. All Bosnia is now in open rebellion ...... The four-ball game of billiards between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe, in New York, for $500 a side and the diamond championship cue, resulted in a victory for Dion by a score of 1,500 against 392. ......The Panama railway company has sued the Pacific Mail company for $338,049, due for transportation across the isthmus....Samuel Evans, a colored sailor, who lived in a room in New York with two women, one white and the other colored, fatally stabbed the white girl for threatening to desert him......By the death of Miss Newberry, at Rome, between two and three million dollars, bequeathed by her father, revert to the city of Chicago for a free library. The estate is valued at $5,000,000......Three men were killed and another fatally injured by a locomotive exploding near Bald Eagle, Pa.

O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, walked five hundred miles in 139 hours and thirty-two minutes in San Francisco. The 459th mile was made in eight minutes and fifty-eight seconds.....Goldsmith Maid trotted against Golden Gate in San Francisco—the latter to run a mile and 550 yards. The Maid won in 2:19¾, beating Golden Gate three seconds.... A fire in Baltimore destroyed Wm. H. Brown & Bro.'s drug house and damaged the neighboring buildings. Loss, $225,000 ...... The Music Hall, at Athol, Mass., and a dwelling adjoining were destroyed by fire, and several houses partially burned. Loss, $75,000 ..... Garibaldi has accepted the gift of 100,000 lire ($20,000) offered by the Italian government and king some time since....Serious agrarian outbreaks have taken place in the Bustar district of Madris, India. Thirty thousand peasants assembled, and troops were dispatched to restore order ...... While Charles Carter, foreman of the boiler shop of Shapley & Wells, at Binghampton, N. Y., was testing a sixty-horse power boiler, which stood on the sidewalk preparatory for shipment, it exploded. Carter and two others were killed and several passersby more or less injured.... Cambridge beat Oxford by three lengths, in the great English university boat race. Time, twenty minutes and nineteen seconds, being the fastest ever recorded in these races ...... T. G. Settle, formerly railway station agent at Potosi, Mo,. who was removed on complaint of Engineer Samuel Cowell, shot and killed the latter in consequence, and then killed himself. ......The czar of Russia has given up all thought of abdication, as his health has been fully recovered......The Afghanistan Ameer of Cabul has defeated his rebellious subject, the Meer of Maimena. The latter lost three thousand men in the battle.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant prince, died in New York of inflammation of the bowels, brought on by a severe cold, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Stewart was born near Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents. After graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, he immigrated to this country in 1822, at the age of twenty years, and opened a select school in New York. He soon afterward gave up this project and started a small retail dry goods store on Broadway, which soon became noted for the fine quality of the stock displayed, and was liberally patronized by the wealthy inhabitants. By strict attention to business, coupled with extensive but judicious advertising, Mr. Stewart had so prospered by 1848 that he was enabled to erect the large marble store at present standing on the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, and from that time on his fortune increased with the greatest rapidity. Foreseeing the necessity for an uptown movement on the part of the retail dealers, Mr. Stewart erected the handsome eight-story building occupying the entire block from Ninth to Tenth streets, and from Broadway to Fourth avenue, and occupied it as a retail department, retaining the old store for wholesaleing. The uptown store covers two and a half acres of ground, employs two thousand hands, and the running expenses are over $1,000,000 per annum—being the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The wholesale and retail establishments have sold $50,000,000 worth of goods in a year. Besides the two colossal stores, Mr. Stewart held a large amount of New York city property, the elegant Grand Union hotel at Saratoga, immense mills near Fishkill, N. Y., and the entire Garden City on Long Island, which was a pet scheme of the founder, where he made great outlays in putting up houses and stores, connecting with the city by a railway run by his employees. His estate has been estimated all the way from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, but probably now nearly approaches the latter sum. Mr. Stewart, outside of business, was of a pleasant disposition, and delighted to entertain distinguished personages in a royal manner. His wife survives him; but as she is childless, it is conjectured that the bulk of the property is left to charitable purposes.

The Massachusetts supreme court has decided that, if armed with proper papers and having reason to believe the person sought is within a house, an officer may, after demanding and being refused admission, enter by force, nor can he be treated as a trespasser if the person sought is not there......Ocean transportation having fallen off, the large ocean steamships will run less frequently during the next few months .... Philadelphia's population, according to the census just taken, is 817,488......The revolutionists in Mexico are gaining ground. During the battle of New Laredo, near the boundary line, the Mexican state troops fired on United States troops, who in turn shelled the town......John H. Seil, teller and bookkeeper of the defunct Security bank in New York, embezzled $70,000 while engaged in assisting to settle up the bank's accounts....The suffering in Iceland the past winter was much less than generally supposed. The pumice ashes from volcanoes, which covered a large portion of the island to the depth of three inches, and which was thought would kill vegetation, turns out to have a manuring property which causes grass to grow rapidly.....A fire in Keesville, N. Y., destroyed five of the largest stores in the place. There was no protection against fire except a force pump, which was frozen.

Every day brings intelligence of additions to the insurrectionary movement among the Christian people under Turkish rule. Central Bosnia is now in revolt......The revolutionists of Mexico have taken the town of New Laredo. ......A treaty of peace has been made between the republic of Liberia and the revolting tribes......Andreas Fuchs, who killed Simmons in Brooklyn, N. Y., and afterward cut the body into small pieces which he hid about in different places, was sentenced to be hung on June 2..... Turkey informs the interceding powers that she has conceded to her rebellious subjects all the reforms consistent with her self-respect......Great destitution is reported among the inhabitants of Cape Breton, and three hundred persons in the neighborhood of Sydney are said to be without the necessaries of life......Harvard will undoubtedly send a crew to Philadelphia to contend with the eight oared crews from Oxford and Cambridge ...... The direct cable to England is once more in working order.

Freight rates from Chicago east have been reduced.....The government of Servia has determined to levy a forced loan of $10 a head. ......South Carolina sends her delegates to the national Republican convention unpledged. ......An iron oil tank at Bear Creek station, Pa., was struck by lightning and instantly became a mass of flames, which spread to two neighboring tanks and the three were totally destroyed with their contents of forty-five thousand barrels of oil, involving a loss of nearly $100,000. A twenty-five-thousand-barrel tank was also struck by lightning and set on fire at Beaver Pipe station, but was extinguished by the use of steam.....Three men were buried beneath an old wall in Philadelphia, and when rescued one was dead and the others seriously injured......A fire in St. Johns, Canada, destroyed a brick block residence and storehouse, valued at $70,000...... Four men were instantly killed and five others seriously and perhaps fatally injured by a fire-damp explosion in the Nesquehoning mine, near Allentown, Pa......Twenty thousand colliers are on strike in South Yorkshire, Eng., against a fifteen per cent. reduction of wages. .... The immigration from Ireland for 1876, it is estimated, will be the smallest since 1851. ......Five dwellings, with numerous barns and outbuildings, were blown down at Creston, Ia., during the prevalence of a heavy gale. Loss, $10,000.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### The Business of General Interest Transacted.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House bill to enable the secretary of the treasury to pay the judgments rendered by the court of Alabama claims. Passed.

Mr. Clayton (Rep.), of Arkansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale.

The House bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Indian reservation was passed.

The Senate then took up the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, submitted an amendment, which was agreed to, to insert the words "before the same shall be transmitted by mail," so it would read:

If, however, the postage on third-class mail matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail, etc.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the engraving and printing bureau of the treasury department.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to make persons chargeable with crimes and offenses witnesses in courts of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau of the Treasury department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency. The bill was read a third time and passed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, That there be, and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $163,000, to provide for engraving and printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and the further sum of $48,000 to provide for engraving and printing national bank notes, to be disbursed under the secretary of the treasury.

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the treasury awaiting redemption, or wherever it may be presented for redemption, and the secretary of the treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States, until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed, and the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Vermont, called up the bill making appropriations to continue the work of improving the Capitol grounds, and the amendment of the House, reducing the amount from $25,000 to $20,000, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter, after several amendments, passed.

#### HOUSE.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on banking and currency, reported the bill to regulate the winding up of national banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be honestly and speedily closed up in the interest of the public. Passed.

Mr. Hubbell (Rep.), of Michigan, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back adversely the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent., and affixing penalties for its violation.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate bill fixing the presidential salary, after the fourth of March, 1877, at $25,000. Passed without discussion.

The question was taken on a motion made by Mr. Holman to refer to the committee of the whole the bill reported adversely from the committee on banking and currency, to regulate the rate of interest throughout the country on national money (that is, greenbacks, national bank notes, etc.), and to make it six per cent. The motion was rejected—yeas, 75; nays, 135; and the bill was tabled.

Mr. Ward (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill exempting masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North America, or the West Indies, or Mexico, and the masters of vessels of less than seventy-five tons burden, bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific and vice versa, from the necessity of shipping their crews or procuring their shipping articles to be signed before a shipping commissioner. Passed.

Mr. Hereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, chairman of the committee on commerce, introduced a bill, which was passed, making an appropriation for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of different public works on rivers and harbors. The total amount appropriated is $5,872,850, of which $200,000 is for the improvement of New York harbor and the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate.

Mr. Hereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, from the committee on commerce, reported adversely the bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the terms on which a commercial treaty can be made with Canada.

Mr. Kehr (Dem.), of Missouri, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at or near Sioux City, Iowa. Passed.

Mr. Wells (Dem.), of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates $652,486.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, the Senate bill appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Capitol grounds was amended by reducing the amount to $20,000, and was passed.

The bill to supply the deficiency in the printing bureau of the Treasury department, and for the issue of subsidiary silver coin in place of the fractional currency, was taken up, the question being on the Senate amendment to strike out the third section, known as "the Reagan amendment," making silver dollars legal tender to the amount of $50, and lesser coins legal tender to the amount of $25. The amendment was concurred in without division, as were the other amendments. The bill thus reduced to the first and second sections (which supply the deficiency in the printing bureau and directs the issue of subsidiary silver coin) now goes to the President for his signature.

The House took up the Deficiency bill, and Mr. Wells (Dem.), of Missouri, who had charge of it, made explanations as to the bill. The bill was amended in various minor particulars, and passed.

## The United States Outstanding Currency.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $68,397.50; legal tender notes, new issue, $29,678,748; legal tender notes, series of 1860, $238,981.212; legal tender notes, series of 1874, $61,749,777; legal tender notes, series of 1875, $40,345,511; one year notes of 1863, $62,695; two year notes of 1863, $19,450; two year coupon notes of 1863, $26,000; compound interest notes, $340,420; fractional currency, first issue, $4,297,610.46; second issue, $3,119,186.99; third issue, $3,086,071.34; fourth issue, first series, $4,788,490.24; fourth issue, second series, $1,218,034.05; fourth issue, third series, $2,860,062 75; fifth issue, $23,235,437.88. Total, $413,877,104.21.

A nice discrimination was recently manifested in the dismission of a conductor from the service of the Iowa Central railroad "for using profane language to his equals, and threats unbecoming as a gentleman."

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once. *

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for catarrh, "cold in the head," or catarrhal headache.*

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

Vegetine is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

**Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.**

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

**Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.**

The Grand Union Hotel, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

**Dr. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.**

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off; the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

## The Markets.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK** | | | |
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 09 | @ | 11 |
| Common to Good Texans | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| Milch Cows | 40 00 | @75 | 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 08¼ | @ | 08½ |
| Dressed | 10¼ | @ | 10½ |
| Sheep | 06¼ | @ | 08½ |
| Lambs | 8 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Cotton—Middlings | 13¼ | @ | 13½ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 30 | @ | 6 60 |
| State Extra | 5 40 | @ | 6 90 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 25 | @ | 1 35 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 27 | @ | 1 27 |
| Rye—State | 93 | @ | 95 |
| Barley—State | 75 | @ | 85 |
| Barley Malt | 90 | @ | 95 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 49 | @ | 49 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 66¼ | @ | 66¾ |
| Hay, per cwt | 60 | @ | 1 00 |
| Straw, per cwt | 55 | @ | 1 10 |
| Hops....75's—13 @17 ..... olds— | 04 | @ | 06 |
| Pork—Mess | 22 75 | @20 | 90 |
| Lard | 13¼ | @ | 13¼ |
| Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new | 26 00 | @27 | 00 |
| No. 2, new | 15 00 | @15 | 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 4 50 | @ | 5 75 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 08¼ @08½ | | Refined—14¼ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 19 | @ | 28 |
| Texas " | 19 | @ | 28 |
| Australian " | 55 | @ | 38 |
| Butter—State | 24 | @ | 42 |
| Western Dairy | 25 | @ | 33 |
| Western Yellow | 22 | @ | 27 |
| Western Ordinary | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | — | @ | — |
| Cheese—State Factory | 07½ | @ | 13¾ |
| State Skimmed | 04 | @ | 07 |
| Western | 05½ | @ | 12 |
| Eggs—State | 19 | @ | 19½ |
| **ALBANY.** | | | |
| Wheat | 1 37 | @ | 1 37 |
| Rye—State | 91 | @ | 93 |
| Corn—Mixed | 58 | @ | 64 |
| Barley—State | 90 | @ | 90 |
| Oats—State | 88 | @ | 50 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | | |
| Flour | 6 00 | @ | 9 75 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 30 | @ | 1 30 |
| Corn—Mixed | 60 | @ | 60 |
| Oats | 37 | @ | 37 |
| Rye | 82 | @ | 82 |
| Barley | 90 | @ | 95 |
| **BALTIMORE.** | | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 12¾ | @ | 12¾ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 75 | @ | 8 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 | @ | 1 20 |
| Rye | 75 | @ | 78 |
| Corn—Yellow | 50 | @ | 50 |
| Oats—Mixed | 45 | @ | 46 |
| Petroleum | 08¾ | @ | 08¾ |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | | |
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 07 | @ | 07¼ |
| Sheep | 05 | @ | [illegible] |
| Hogs—Dressed | 12½ | @ | 13¼ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 25 | @ | 8 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 15 | @ | 1 15 |
| Rye | 80 | @ | 81 |
| Corn—Yellow | 68 | @ | 68 |
| Mixed | 63 | @ | 63 |
| Oats—Mixed | 44 | @ | 44 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 11¼ @11¼ | | Refined—14¾ |
| **WATERTOWN, MASS.** | | | |
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 5 00 | @ | 9 25 |
| Sheep | 2 50 | @ | 7 00 |
| Lambs | 2 00 | @ | 6 00 |

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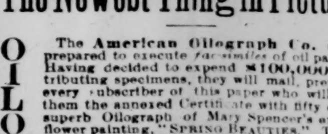

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